FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 059 27 March 1986

BULGARIA

'Declaration' on U.S. Agression Against Libya C 1
Lukanov Receives Soviet CEMA Institute Chief C 1
Doynov Receives Bulgarian - Soviet Trust Chief C 2
Mladenov Comments on International Peace Year C 2
Deputy Foreign Minister on 'Diplomatic Successes' C 2
Bulgarian Muslim Tells of Turkish Kidnapping C 4
Zhivkov Receives Latin American Envoys C 6

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Further Reportage on 17th CPCZ Congress D 1
Hajn's Report D 1
Korcak's Address D 3
USSR's Solomentsev's Speech D 4
Hoffmann's Address D 8
Strougal's Address D 10
Lenard Address D 31
Potac on Economic Changes in 5-Year Plan D 33
Leaders Attend Gala for Congress Delegates D 34
Husak Receives LCY, WPK Congress Delegates D 34
Husak Speech to 27th CPSU Congress Published [cross-reference] D 34

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Libya Discusses Closer Technological Cooperation E 1
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 10 Mar]
Willi Stoph Meets With Ecuadorean Minister E 1
Briefs: Transmission Via Satellite Computer E 1

POLAND

Sidra Maneuvers Isolate U.S. in World Community G 1
Urban Comments on Hunger Strike, Church Robberies G 1
POLITYKA on Regime, Solidarity, Church [15 Mar] G 3
Jaruzelski Welcomes LCY's Zarkovic, Delegation G 5
Delegation Visits Warsaw Enterprise G 7
Arrives in Krakow G 8
Lays Wreath at Auschwitz G 8

ROMANIA

AGERPRES Statement on U.S. - Libyan Confrontation H 1
SCINTEIA Condemns U.S. - Libyan Armed Clashes [26 Mar] H 1

YUGOSLAVIA

Egyptian Foreign Minister Begins Official Visit I 1
Arrives in Belgrade I 1
Meets Vlajkovic I 1
Talks With Dizdarevich I 1
Toasts Friendship I 2
Talks With Vlajkovic I 2
Received by Planinc I 3
MENA Report on Talks I 3
Zarkovic Statement Assesses Poland Visit I 3
Vlajkovic To Visit DPRK in March-April I 4
Kirchschlaeger, Planinc Hold Talks in Vienna I 5
Klemencic, Loncar Meet Officials I 5
Radio Reports on SFRY Presidency Session I 6
Serbian LC Plenum Endorses Draft Resolution I 6
33d Session of Croatian LC Central Committee Held I 7
LCY Study Delegation Departs for PRC 20 March I 8

'DECLARATION' ON U.S. AGGRESSION AGAINST LIBYA

AU261744 Sofia BTA in English 1723 GMT 26 Mar 86

["Declaration" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, March 26 (BTA) -- The Bulgarian public was concerned to learn about the act of aggression committed by the U.S. against the independent and sovereign Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya: The attacks launched on March 24 and 25, 1986 on targets along the Libyan coast and against Libyan ships. All honest people in the world have every reason for concern over the incessantly reiterated threat of more actions like this.

No credence can be given to the allegations that three-million strong Libya poses a threat to the U.S., so as to justify the four large-scale military manoeuvres, conducted by the U.S. over the last three months in the southern part of the Mediterranean off the Libyan coast.

The true reason for the U.S. actions is Libya's anti-imperialist policy on the international scene, her persistent struggle against the plans to impose separate Middle East deals to the advantage of imperialism, her progressive reforms at home, her determination to choose her friends by herself and without external interference.

It is a well-known fact that no arguments give legal sanction to the use of force in international relations. No force can make the peoples accept the will of an alien power. The U.S. actions violate the U.N. Charter and the standards of international law, they lead to the escalation of tensions in the region and, worse yet, throughout the world.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria, who has invariably supported the struggle of the Libyan people in defence of its independence, sovereignty and progressive acquisitions, expresses her unreserved solidarity for the friendly Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

The Bulgarian public insists that the U.S. put an immediate end to the exceedingly dangerous escalation of military tensions in the area of the southern Mediterranean, located in close proximity to this country, as this escalation poses an exceedingly serious threat to world peace and security.

LUKANOV RECEIVES SOVIET CEMA INSTITUTE CHIEF

AU261255 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 25 Mar 86

[Text] Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and the Bulgarian permanent representative to CEMA. has received Academician Yuriy Shiryayev, director of the International Institute on Economic Problems of the World Socialist Systems of CEMA.

DOYNOV RECEIVES BULGARIAN-SOVIET TRUST CHIEF

AU261447 Sofia BTA in English 1425 GMT 26 Mar 86

[Text] Sofia, March 26 (BTA) -- Today Mr. Ognyan Doynov, Politburo member of the CC of the BCP, deputy premier and chairman of the Economic Council with the Council of Ministers, received Mr. Vladimir Kabaidze, general manager of the joint Bulgaro-Soviet Science-and-Industry Machine Tool Association "Ivanovo-Z-M-M".

They discussed the promotion of integration in mechanical engineering and the improvement of the work of the joint science-and-industry associations.

MLADENOV COMMENTS ON INTERNATIONAL PEACE YEAR

AU261913 Sofia BTA in English 1827 GMT 26 Mar 86

[Text] Sofia, March 26 (BTA) -- Mr. Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs and Politburo member of the CC of the BCP, who is chairman of the National Coordination Committee for the International Year of Peace, stressed today that Mikhail Gorbachev's statement of January 15 this year has set a brilliant beginning to this initiative.

Emphasising that the statement has showed how a great power must practically realize and bear its own responsibility for the fate of world peace, Minister Petur Mladenov noted the fundamental differences in the approach of the U.S.S.R. and of the U.S. to the problems of nuclear disarmament. The latest nuclear blast at the Nevada test site has most drastically testified to the true aspirations of Washington and to its reluctance to proceed with any concrete disarmament measures whatsoever, he pointed out.

At a sitting of the committee Mr. Petur Mladenov said that the centrepiece in marking the International Year of Peace in Bulgaria will be occupied by the new impressive initiatives contained in the Sofia Declaration of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member states, in the statement by Mr. Mikhail Gorbachev of January 15 this year, in the documents of the 27th Congress of the CPSU. They will be long the centre of attention at the major international forums and of the international community, they will determine the principal lines of our community's foreign policies, he went on to say.

The National Coordination Committee has among its members representatives of public political organisations, diplomats, members of parliament, scientists, public figures, clerics.

Today's sitting discussed certain questions of the implementation of the initiatives on Bulgaria's programme for the International Year of Peace.

DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER ON 'DIPLOMATIC SUCCESSES'

AU241257 Sofia BTA in English 1840 GMT 23 Mar 86

[Text] Sofia, March 23 (BTA) -- Diplomatic success, recognition and prestige and the establishing of Bulgaria as a desirable and reliable economic and political partner are the results of the Leninist general course of the Bulgarian Communist Party, Bulgaria's Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr. Lyuben Gotsev stresses in ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME.

He notes the grown interdependence between the states in the international field in the post war development of the world and above all in the last two decades which is determined mainly by the existence and constant perfection of the mass annihilation weapons.

In the conditions of the threat of a thermonuclear annihilation which is a result of the policy of the U.S. and NATO, the security of the peaceful development of civilization is related to the profound understanding and consideration of this interdependence and of the international activities related to it based on responsibility and political reason, Mr. Lyuben Gotsev points out.

Mr. Lyuben Gotsev cites the struggle of the USSR, Bulgaria and the other countries of the socialist community for consolidating the principles of peaceful co-existence, for curbing the arms race, for averting the threat of war and for securing a lasting and just peace as an eloquent example of a policy in complete compliance with the requirements of this responsibility and reason.

A most clear expression of this policy are the resolutions of the 27th Congress of the CPSU and the resolutions of the congresses of the parties of the fraternal socialist countries. The balance struck by the BCP and Bulgaria on the eve of the 13th Congress of the BCP is also a proof of this policy.

Elaborating on Bulgaria's consistently pursued course of peaceful co-existence, Mr. Lyuben Gotsev points out that in the end of the 50s and in the 60s there was achieved a considerable promotion of Bulgaria's bilateral relations with a number of European capitalist countries. There were signed bilateral agreements with France, the FRG, Great Britain, Austria, Belgium and other countries in the economic, cultural and techno-scientific fields, trade with these countries increased and the reciprocal exchange of parliamentary and economic delegations, of specialists and of tourists was broadened which led to the better acquaintance of the peoples.

Mr. Lyuben Gotsev stresses that the period of detente in the 70s created the so far most favourableinternational conditions in the history of socialist Bulgaria for the manifestation of her policy of struggling for the consolidation of the principles of peaceful co-existence.

During the aggravation of the international situation in the end of the 70s the international activities of the BCP and Bulgaria were directed towards the neutralization of the negative tendencies and of the manifestiation of overt aggressiveness and confrontation in the relations among the states. They were also directed towards the overcoming of the accumulated mistrust and towards opposing the attempts of certain imperialist circles of distort the home and foreign policy of the country and to exert political and ideological pressure by means of hostile propaganda campaigns related to the absurd allegations of the participation of this state in international terrorism and drug trafficking, Mr. Lyuben Gotsev notes.

In these extremely unfavourable conditions, Mr. Lyuben Gotsev continues, Bulgaria's party and state leadership carried out enormous analytical and practical work for the working out of an efficient foreign policy strategy in compliance with the interests of socialism and the country. As a result of the consistent application of the principles of peaceful co-existence and the flexible diplomatic activities the volume and the structure of Bulgaria's bilateral relations with almost all West European states was preserved, both in the economic and techno-scientific fields, and preconditions were created for their promotion.

BULGARIAN MUSLIM TELLS OF TURKISH KIDNAPPING

AU141607 [Editorial Report] The Sofia weekly ANTENI in Bulgarian issue No. 8 of 19 February 1986 carries on page 12 a 2,300-word article by Plamen Stoynov entitled "A Provocation With an Inglorious End," subtitled: "On the Scales of Themis: Aleksandur Yulianov's Account Opposing the Assertions of the daily HURRIYET." The article gives Yulianov's account of his kidnapping by the MIT (the national intelligence organization of Turkey) in Vienna on 8 March 1985, his interrogation and torture in Vienna, Munich, and Salzburg, and finally in Istanbul, as well as his eventual escape from his captors.

Stoynov recapitulates Turkish reports on the case which first appeared in the daily HURRIYET on 18 March 1985, stating that Aleksandur Yulianov was a Bulgarian Muslim a one-time boxer, and later a boxing trainer, who had been "witness to 'outrages' against Bulgarians of Muslim faith, and to them being forced to change their Turkish names to Bulgarian ones," whose wife had been "raped before his eyes, his older son murdered, and his younger son carried off by the state security organs." Stoynov then notes that at the start of April the same daily ran a story under the headline Yulianov has turned out to be a spy," while the Turkish daily TERDZHUMEN reported "the Turkish intelligence services brought the Bulgarians' game to failure." Stoynov adds that by this time Yulianov was safely in the Bulgarian Consulate in Istanbul.

Stoynov describes a visit to the Yulianov family, where the door was opened to him "by the younger son Ivo... the same one who was said to have been "taken away" by the Bulgarian state security organs." Stoynov then met Yulianov himself and quotes Yulianov's own account of the aforementioned events.

According to Stoynov, Yulianov expalined that he was not a boxer but a barber by profession, and then returned to his native village in the Rhodopoes to take up animal husbandry. Yulianov expalined that he made a trip to Vienna as a tourist, arriving there on 7 March. The next day he visited a Turkish cafe, where he was anxiously questioned about the situation of Turks in Bulgaria, and asked whether the rumours about persecutions of Muslims and compulsory changes of names were true. Yulianov expresses his indigation at such "insults against his motherland" and is cited as stating "I told them how, without any compulsion, I voluntarily restored my Bulgarian name being the first citizen of my native village to do so." He is further cited as saying: "I explained to them that my parents and my grandparents, as well as numerous generations preceeding them, were all born on Bulgarian soil, and that we, the Muslims living in Bulgaria, feel part of the Bulgarian nation, related to it by flesh and blood." Yulianov mentions the reaction of the Turkish citizens in the cafe, who called him a "spy."

Yulianov further states that he was arrested the next day by people "who posed as Austrian police officers," but who turned out to be Turks, and took him not to a police station, but to the "cellar of a two-storye building" where he was interrogated "in Turkish" by the same people who arrested him and who "previously spoke German to each other." Yulianov adds: "This is how I found out that I was in the hands of the MIT."

Yulianov goes on to describe the tortures to which he was subjected and states that his jailers threatened that "I would be killed If I refused to share their 'truth' and tell it one the radio." According to Yulianov, he was later transferred to Munich and Salzburg.

Stoynov adds, that in Austria and Germany "along with the people from the Turkish special services," Yulianov was surrounded by those "pseudo-martyrs," who are so popular in the West and who have abandoned their families, their homes, and their motherland, ready to sell even their own mother for a few pennies." According to stoynov, one of the, a "so-called" writer, named Khristo Radevski, promised Yulianov immediate release, money, and foreign citizenship, naturally as a reward for a small service, namely to slander Bulgaria and to shed crocodile tears over "his dying brothers, the Muslims."

Yulianov arrived in Istanbul on 20 March, where according to him, he was again tortured" in a cell without windows," and persuaded to appear at "a great protest demonstration against the "pressure exerted upon Muslims living in Bulgaria." In his interview with Stoynov Yulianov insists that he refused to appear at the rally and "refused to say what they wanted me to say," namely to slander Bulgaria, which resulted in new tortures for him. He adds: "One day they forced me to write down some document in Turkish, and since I am unable to write in this language, the policeman dictated it to me word by word. Later on, I learned, that this document was published in the Turkish press as "a declaration of political asylum." According to Yulianov, his stay in Turkey ended in the Adzhibadem refugee camp, where he enjoyed a little more freedom, being allowed to leave his room at times. He adds that this is where he learned about "all the lies concocted on my behalf by Turkish propaganda"; namely, that he was a boxer, that his wife was raped, and so forth. Yulianov further states that the Turkish authorities threatened him by telling him that the Bulgarians would kill him if he fell into their hands "because of all the things he had said about Bulgaria," but Yulianov claims that his reaction was: "If I have to die, I would at least like to die in my native land."

Yulianov describes his escape to the Bulgarian Consulate in Istanbul after bribing the guards of the refugee camp. There he gave a press conference the next morning which was attended by numerous Western mass media reporters. He further dwells on the "blockade" against the Bulgarian consulate staged by the Turkish authorities which lasted 110 days. The blockade was finally lifted "following long and complicated negotiations," Yulianov states, and he was able to return to Bulgaria on 20 July 1985. Yulianov, who expresses his happiness to be among his family and in his homeland again, speaks about his poor health as a result of the"tortures," but claims that he is slowly recovering. However, he is constantly "tortured" by one question, he says: "For whose benefit did all this happen? Why was I kidnapped, tortured, and forced to tell lies?" Plamen Stoynov has an answer ready: "Why? Because Turkish and worldwide public opinion had to be deceived, because the sacred feelings of millions of believers had to be taken advantage of, because the People's Republic of Bulgaria had to be discredited and its relations with the states inhabited by Muslims had to be disrupted. In their efforts to compete with each other in looking for sensational news, both the Turkish anticommunists and the reactionary Western agencies overlooked one small detail, that you will not go far when you are lying."

The article is accompanied by a picture of Yulianov playing chess with his son, and by a handwritten note, bearing his signature, in which he expresses his "happiness" at being with his family and friends, again, adding that "a traitor to his homeland has no motherland, whatsoever."

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES LATIN AMERICAN ENVOYS

AU252017 Sofia BTA in English 1838 GMT 25 Mar 86

[Text] Sofia, March 25 (BTA) -- The Bulgaro-Brazilian trade relations are at a stage which promises their further widening, pointed out Mr. Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council of Bulgaria, accepting the credentials of Mr. Antonio Fantinato Neto, newly appointed ambassador of Brazil to Bulgaria.

We think, said Mr. Todor Zhivkov, that the two countries could promote their relations in the political, as well as in the cultural sphere, which will give an impetus to the broader development of their relations and to the increasing of their contribution to the preservation of world peace.

Marking the good diplomatic relations maintained between Bulgaria and Brazil, Mr. Antonio Fantinato Neto said that the two countries still have a lot to do in interest to their peoples [as received].

He stressed that Brazil strives for intensification of the trade exchange with Bulgaria and for deepening of the economic cooperation. Mr. Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council of Bulgaria, received Mr. Evelio Rammirez Martinez, newly appointed ambassador of Colombia to Bulgaria, who presented his credentials to him.

We are convinced that in the nuclear century there is not and there cannot be any other alternative then peaceful coexistence, built on equal security of all countries and peoples, on wide and equal rights and international cooperation, said Mr. Todor Zhivkov and added thatthe Bulgaro-Colombian relations give their contribution to that cooperation. Elaborating on the Bulgaro-Colombian relations in the political and cultural sphere, Mr. Todor Zhivkov pointed out that there are still unused possibilities in the trade and economic relations between the two countries. He stressed the desire and readiness of Bulgaria for the realization of these possibilities.

Mr. Todor Zhivkov reaffirmed Bulgaria's support to the efforts of the Contadora group, whose active member is Colombia, for the peaceful settlement of the issues of Central America.

Colombia's ambassador said that his government also wants to promote and maintain the friendly relations with Bulgria, to increase the effectivity of the trade cooperation between the two countries.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON 17TH CPCZ CONGRESS

Hajn's Report

LD250039 Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1530 GMT 24 Mar 86

[Report by Jaroslav Hajn, chairman of the CPCZ Central Committee Central Control and Auditing Commission to the 17th CPCZ Congress in Prague; portions within quotation marks recorded]

[Text] "Esteemed Comrade Delegates, Esteemed Guests. We heard the political report of the Central Committee of the 17th congress which was delivered by the general secretary, Comrade Gustav Husak, with a feeling of pride in our party, in the results which the people of the Czechoslovak SR achieved under its leadership. The delegates heard an anlysis of the internal political development and the complicated international situation, from the viewpoint of the present tasks and high goals which we set ourselves. The Central Control and Auditing Commission of the CPCZ fully identifies with this evaluation.

"The development after the 16th congress was a demanding period. The party stood up to it, strengthened, its link with the people was deepened. The unity of party ranks, the growing effort for more effective implementation of the leading role and Leninist style of work, the purposeful approach of the Central Committee, led to the fact that the active and enterprising approach to solving problems which have arisen, to removing everything which slows down our progress forward, is markedly being implemented in the party and society. During the period being evaluated we made a considerable step in our country in the economic, social and spiritual development. Successes which have been shown confirm the correctness of the CPCZ policy. We achieved them through tendentious struggle, in spite of political, economic and other obstacles.

"We are continually seeing how difficult, long term, and sometimes even conflicting, the process of perfecting socialism is. It is a significant fact that in fulfilling the bold tasks and overcoming problems we can always rely in the alliance, all round non-profit seeking help and cooperation of the USSR and its Leninist communist party, on the developing community of fraternal socialist countries. The conclusions of the 27th Congress of Soviet Communists are a source of inspiration of great creative force for us.

"The demanding tasks formulated in the report of the Central Committee demand that we unitedly and consistently realize the policy of the party. In doing this we must not allow ourselves to be deterred by any obstacles, nor fall prey to damaging self-satisfaction. We must correct mistakes and shortcomings which for various, usually subjective reasons, remain, in time and in an uncompromising way.

"Comrades, as can be seen from the written report which has been put forward, the Central Control and Auditing Commission, in harmony with the statutes, has helped the Central Committee in its effort to strengthen the leading role of the party and to deepen its ideological, organizational and action unity. Through controls and revisions it contributed to the consistent fulfillment of the resolutions of the 16th congress and the individual sessions of the Central Committee. With the participation of a wide active of officials it implemented, among other things, nine all-party checks in a total of 24,500 party organizations and organs. Its results brought many findings which the management party organs in enterprises, workplaces, districts and regions, used for the general application of positive experiences and for correcting shortcomings. Control activity also led to the growth of the personal responsibility of communists and their more decisive approach to securing the resolutions."

Comrade Hajn then said that the commission, through controls at 13 ministries and 48 other central bodies and general directorates contributed to the assertion of orientation toward the intensification of the national economy and to the perfection of the party work. Despite the fact that these controls have found some good results, they have also discovered cases of non-fulfillment of party and government resolutions which deserve punishment. Leading workers and party organizations have to overcome more resolutely inertia, routine, administrative attitudes, and understand fully their responsibility and observe planning discipline. On the question of planning, Comrade Hajn said that the commission, in cooperation with people's control committees carried out in the second half of last year operative checks how specific measures to ensure the fulfillment of the plan were being fulfilled.

The checks unveiled serious shortcomings in the activities of some economic workers who do not strive for the utilization of internal reserves and speculate with a reduction of the plan. Often they spend more energy trying to justify why the tasks are not fulfilled rather than actually ensuring their fulfillment. The main essense of the control activity, Comrade Hajn said, is the purposeful avoiding of negative phenomena -- thus not only to remove consequences but, above all, to eliminate their causes. The next part of the report was devoted to the cadre work and the perfection of the member-base of the party, stressing the needs for the increase of the ideological and political growth of all members of the party, above all, the young generation and the unity of words and deeds.

"The Central Control and Auditing Commission has also taken care in the correct and timely solution of letters and comments as one of the forms of the cohesion of the party and people. In the sense of the rules we, in Central Committee departments, in party institutions and regional committees of the party controlled the standard of work with citizens' letters and dealt with comments and complaints which have been sent to us. Since the 16th Congress the Central Committee received more than 36,000 letters, comments and complaints. Besides letters expressing agreement with the policy of the party, reports on working results and successes, there have also been such which sharply criticise poor discipline, noneconomizing, shortcomings in management, in services and other negative phenomena. A considerable number of the letters confirms the great trust of the working people in the highest bodies of the country. They are, however, concerned that when dealing with them, irresponsible attitudes are shown in some places. Many critical comments would not be here if bodies and organizations, and above all responsible workers, solved the criticized shortcomings on time, consistently and there where they originated.

Any kind of underestimation of letters and critical comments of working people leads to the increase of mistakes, to the disturbance of comradely relations and various conflicts. Suppression of criticism is also often seen. A resolute end is to be put to this everywhere. Everyone who fights for all-society interests has to be given all-round support. The party will continue to protect honest members and functionaries who are slandered and attacked. We appreciate greatly that people work with devotion for socialism, that they focus attention on the main task and turn the sharp pointer of justified criticism on all that slows down the advancement, if the cause of this is the half-fulfillment of party decisions or manifestations of petty bourgeois attitudes and bureaucracy bribery, corruption of abuse of function

Those who cause these mistakes and malpractices cannot and must not stay anonymous. This is why the entire majority of communists and other workers voices the full support to the letter of the presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee on the deepening of the efficiency of the struggle against the violation of principles of socialist legality, morale and discipline."

In conclusion, Comrade Hajn stressed that the complex and extensive tasks which the congress will approve will require the further strengthening of the party and the further increase its influence on the entire society. This must correspond also with the growth of quality and efficiency and the work of all commissions. Tasks contained in the political report of the Central Committee are the basic line of the construction of the advanced socialist society and are binding on each communist.

Korcak's Address

LD252352 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 2030 GMT 25 Mar 86

[Text] Josef Korcak, premier of the Czech SR, gave a comprehensive picture of development in the Czech SR in his contribution to the discussion at the 17th CPCZ congress. He said, among other things:

[Begin recording] In the industries managed by the Czech Government, the basic source of the creation of national income is industrial, agricultural, and construction production. Industrial production, above all that of the consumer goods industry, wood processing, and chemical industries is an important source of supplies to the domestic market and in recent years also for the fulfillment of export tasks. In the Seventh 5-Year Plan exports represented kcs 156 billion. Of this, kcs 92 billion went to nonsocialist countries, and the value of goods for the domestic market was almost kcs 230 billion. These traditional goods have good prospects for efficient use in our country and abroad. However, there are still some unsolved matters in investment construction, the utilization of capacities, in the setting of long-term export tasks, and the provision of progressive equipment. This is also reflected in the difficulties in the fulfillment of plans in the first months of this year. There are more causes for this. We can see a way out in a more decisive provision for the fulfillment of the state plan and the fulfillment of the modernization program which was adopted last year by the Czech Government. However, its implementation will also depend on the federal sectors.

We have achieved an important success in agriculture, above all in the production of cereals. However, we must focus more on the production intensity and unjustified differences between individual enterprises. There are large reserves. We are also concerned about the relatively low yields and quality of potatoes and sugar beet. The greater the extent of agricultural production, the more the quality of processing and the efficiency of utilization comes to the foreground. Shortcomings in this section have been rightly criticized in the Political Report of the Central Committee presented by Comrade Husak.

The correcting of this state of things, however cannot be only the affair of the central organs. The agricultural, trade, and food enterprises must play a much more active role in this. Why can't we begin here, without unnecessary talk, to increase expenditure for the construction of joint equipment, freezer plants, canning factories, drying plants and fruit juice processing plants. The realistic nature of our plans and the speed of economic development depend to a large extent on good work in the construction industry. More than one construction work of our builders is, in its architectural and technical parameters, comparable with world standards, but builders have a lot to catch up on and improve.

We cannot be content with the condition in which some constructions are handed over for use, with how little the structure of capacities is changing up to now, how insufficiently used some expensive mechanisms are. The organization of labor and low morality are often a target for criticism.

We will demand a more active approach to the reconstruction of factories, the modernization of old housing, a considerable improvement in the regular upkeep of the home and nonhome fund, and the renewal of the historical centers of our cities, from construction enterprises, the capacities of which we have to widen. It is also not possible to continue using such construction materials and technologies which have wasted precious energy for decades. The need to raise the architectural standards of housing developments, streets and houses, the overall standard of home amenities, as an important way of strengthening people's attitude to their town, village, to our socialist homeland, is coming to the fore. One of the important ways of preserving the values and beauty of natures riches, an expression of the care of our society about the standard of living and health of man, is the solving of the complicated problems of the environment.

We in the government have undertaken a number of steps by way of a more detailed mapping of the situation in this area. Measures for improving the poor state of things were worked out. This is a long term program whose realization must be one of the priorities of our activity. At the moment we are not able to reverse the unfavorable development with the means set out for this, with the exception of improving the cleanliness of the waterways. Everything does not depend on building expensive equipment. Damage is caused by indiscipline and the breaking of regulations. This is why we demand that agricultural and industrial enterprises, and other pollutors, uphold the duties set them by law. The national committees must consider action for improvement of the environment as one of the main tasks of the election programs and implement their control function more effectively.

USSR's Solomentsev's Speech

LD251209 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0901 GMT 25 Mar 86

[Speech by Mikhail Solomentsev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the CPSU Control Committee, at the 17th CPCZ Congress at the Palace of Culture in Prague; in Russian with superimposed announcer-read Czech translation -- live]

[Text] Dear Comrade Husak, dear comrades and delegates to the 17th CPCZ Congress, allow me to convey cordial fraternal greetings and wishes of every success for your congress on behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, Soviet Communists, and all the working people of our country. [applause]

We listened with great interest to the Political Report of the CPCZ Central Committee delivered by Comrade Gustav Husak. This profound and weighty document sums up the results of the work of your party and people in the last 5 years and for the whole period which has elapsed since the 14th CPCZ Congress. The political work of those years is evidence of the utter correctness and effectiveness of the political course which you embarked upon. Today Czechoslovakia is a state with a highly-developed industry and agriculture, it is a steadfast element of the socialist community, and it enjoys the respect and authority in [words indistinct].

We are sincerely pleased that our Czechoslovak comrades have succeeded in achieving a marked increase in their country's economic potential, notching up significant success in the development of science and culture, and in ensuring (?a growth) in the people's living standards.

(?All this is a reflection) of the policy of the CPCZ, of the work and talent of the working class, the cooperative farmers, and the people's intelligentsia of fraternal Czechoslovakia. All this is a valuable contribution to consolidating the power of world socialism and to increasing its prestige. In its report the CPCZ Central Committee correctly praises the results achieved but at the same time gives a critical analysis of shortcomings and faults. It pays particular attention to seeking effective ways for the further development of your society toward higher goals of economic and social progress. This approach is close to the hearts of Soviet Communists -- they understand it. The high standard and great demands made of your work, and your objectively critical analysis of it is witness to the fact that your party is in a healthy state. This is, (?in my view), a reliable precondition for the successful accomplishment of your new tasks.

In the (?physical differences) and concrete conditions of the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia we have common needs. We feel the need to step up the pace and raise the tempo of social and economic development, and fully uncover the enormous potential which socialism provides. The strategy of acceleration, and (?the needs) mapped out at the session of the (?CPSU) Central Committee in April last year became the core of the conclusions of the 27th CPSU Congress.

The significance of the Congress is determined already by its very content and by the turning point at which our country finds itself today. Characteristic of this stage is the courageous, daring, innovative, and truly revolutionary approach to the complex issues which are faced by us at the turn of the 21st century. The congress was carried out in the spirit of Leninist and Bolshevik traditions and armed the communist and the entire Soviet people with a clear vision of prospects for social development.

The ideas contained in the new edition of the program, the political report of the Central Committee delivered by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, and other documents and congress materials, have generated a very wide response in the world. From this rostrum we have heard high praise for the highest forum of the Soviet communists and wishes to fulfill all the intentions. Thanks, dear comrades for these warm words, for the steadfast solidarity with our party and our people. [applause]

We have started the fulfillment of large-scale, demanding, and varied plans. The task is to double the enormous economic potential of the country by the end of the century. The task is a qualitative change in all aspects of the life of Soviet society. And this in its turn presupposes the basic innovation of the capital goods base based on the outcome of scientific and technological revolution. The entire system of economic planned management has to be improved in a radical way. Deep changes in the nature of labor and in the material and spiritual conditions of people's life will be carried out. The improvement of social relations will continue. Discipline and responsibility for order will be strengthened. The struggle against bureaucracy and various antisocial phenomena is intensifying. The implementation of the conclusions of the congress requires huge efforts and at the same time requires good organizational, ideological, and educational activity, because the human factor is the main thing here.

After all, everything depends on people, on their relation to work, on their awareness, energy, and initiative. And this is the reason why CPSU policy aims at the all-round development of Soviet democracy and socialist self-management, at the creation of the best possible conditions for bringing out the creative abilities of man.

The 27th congress literally (?stimulated) the whole country, and received warm support from the whole people. The CPSU Central Committee brought into the forefront the task of strengthening the further growth of enthusiasm, and of familiarizing literally every communist and every Soviet person with the essence and spirit of the strategy (?adopted), and the most important thing -- of ensuring its implementation. It is beyond doubt that our party and people are succeeding in implementing this strategy, and in taking a big step forward in the building of communism. [applause]

Comrades, the policy documents of the 27th Congress of our party express the determination of the CPSU to continue to expand and strengthen cooperation on a lasting basis with the communist and workers' parties of the fraternal countries, and to contribute in every way to consolidating their unity. There is no need to speak about the importance of this unity in the current situation. Therefore it is gladdening to note that relations between the CPSU and the CPCZ are a great example of socialist internationalism. [applause]

The latest telling evidence of this was provided by the recent Moscow meeting of the supreme representatives of both parties -- Comrades Gorbachev and Husak. The meeting took place in an atmosphere of cordiality and total identity of views. [applause]

The mutual cooperation between our countries includes today all spheres of social life. The extent of our economic relations in the coming 5 year period is expressed in colossal figures -- it amounts to more than 70 billion. We are combining our efforts in the extraction of raw materials, in the construction of gigantic power engineering projects and in the building of transportation routes, in our joint work on the Soyuz gas pipeline, in nuclear power stations at Jaslovske Bohunice and at Dukovany and in the Prague metro.

Czechoslovakia takes an active part in construction projects in the Soviet Union, such as the construction of the Yamburg gas pipeline, the ore-enrichment combine at Krivoy Rog, or the Ural (?gas) complex. No one, however, would be so bold as to say that the culminating point has been reached in Soviet-Czechoslovak economic, scientific and technical links. Just the opposite, in fact. We are all jointly convinced that great reserves still exist for enhancing cooperation, and primarily in its most promising (? aspects), namely specialization and cooperation.

The tasks which today face the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia and, indeed, the whole socialist community, and the intensity of our competition with capitalism, our rivalry with it, call for a qualitatively new level of economic integration of the fraternal countries. Today it is extraordinarily vital to develop direct relations at enterprise level and to create joint enterprises and scientific research units.

The program of Long-Term Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation Between the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia for the period up to the Year 2000 adopted last year, and the Comprehensive Program of Scientific and Technical Development of the CEMA States presuppose that we will combine our efforts in the most important priority areas of science and technology, because it is precisely on this that the dynamism of economic and social development depend to a crucial degree.

The scientific and technological revolution is markedly changing the face of the present-day world. Communists view participation (?in it) as an effective means of achieving both material and cultural progress for all nations. Missiles and automated computers, space satellites from the earth and interplanetary spacecraft -- this all has to be used for the well-being of mankind and not as a tool of its destruction. Quite recently we witnessed an outstanding and brilliant experiment, the investigation of Halley's Comet by space instruments created and supplied through the work of people from the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, and a number of other countries. This is a true example of how progressive technical thinking has found and must also find in the future a dignified and humanitarian use. [applause]

At the present moment this, however, involves only individual examples of this kind. Regrettably, the human intellect and enormous material resources are being wasted on other aims. The aggressive imperialist circles continue to escalate the (?horrendous) arms build-up on the earth and have not in any way given up their intention to spread it into space. It is quite natural that as long as an end is not put to it, mankind will not feel secure.

Comrade! The Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia, along with the other fraternal countries, are waging a constant and strenuous struggle to bring about a radical change for the better both in the European and in the international situation. Many of our joint peace initiatives seek the self-same aim -- including those initiatives that were adopted in Prague and Sofia at the meeting of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee.

The statement of the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee made on 15 January this year has generated an enormous response in the world. It is a statement containing a program to rid the earth of nuclear weapons by the end of the current century in several stages. These proposals were then developed further by the 27th CPSU Congress, which formulated foundations for creating a universal system of international security. Thus nations once again were able to see for themselves, as they have many times before, the indivisibility of the motion of socialism and peace.

Meanwhile, both life and political practice show who opposes disarmament, who is against it. I would like to underline in particular the question of halting nuclear tests. [word indistinct] the Soviet Union has gone some way to accommodate the interests and appeals of all peace-loving forces and declared a unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests. It has not conducted such tests for as many as 8 months. And how has Washington reacted to such an important act? As you certainly know, the whole world was profoundly indignant on 22 March by the new provocative militaristic act of the U.S. Administration, which regardless of the repeated appeals by the Soviet Union and other countries, the appeals of the broad public in the United States itself, carried out a nuclear weapons test. Thus this is another proof that Washington's real intention is not at all the limitation of the number and elimination of nuclear weapons but on the contrary a (?continuing) increase of such (?weapons) and the manufacture of new, even more destructive kinds.

This is confirmed, after all, also by the attitude of the U.S. government to our proposal to eliminate both the Soviet and U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe; (? a kind of) a strenuous effort to push through the concept of "star wars" and to present it as a defense alternative to nuclear weapons.

To put it differently, the U.S. Administration is using all its strength and means in its endeavor to alter in its own favor the existing appropriate balance of forces between the Soviet Union and the United States, between the Warsaw Treaty and NATO.

It is certain that the socialist states will never agree with this and that they will allow nobody to threaten their sovereignty, revolutionary achievements and peace on our continent. [applause]

In the complex international situation when imperialism is tireless in its attempts at kindling the existing flash points of danger and when it starts new flash points it is necessary to preserve maximum awareness of the intrigues [word indistinct] international cooperation and social progress.

The Soviet Union will continue to utilize all means to halt the tendencies of growing military danger. In this noble endeavor we shall -- as did in the past -- continue in close unity with socialist Czechoslovakia and other fraternal countries and we shall cooperate actively with all progressive and peace-loving forces. Our sympathies, solidarity and support will continue to be on the side of peoples struggling for freedom and independence.

Working people in our countries see the construction of socialism and defense and the cause of peace ad their patriotic and internationalist duty. The CPSU and CPCZ internal and foreign policy, the policy of the Soviet state and of the CSSR serve these noble aims. We wish you, dear comrades, we wish all Communists and all Czechoslovak people a lot of success in fulfilling the conclusions of the 17th CPCZ Congress. [applause] We shall continue to strengthen the all-round cooperation of our fraternal parties, we shall strengthen comradely and friendly relations between the Soviet and Czechoslovak peoples. [applause] Long live socialism! Long live peace! [tumultuous applause]

Hoffmann's Address

LD261125 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0800 GMT 26 Mar 86

[Speech by Karel Hoffmann, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions, at the 25 March session of the 17th CPCZ Congress at the Palace of Culture in Prague -- recorded]

[Test] The trade union organization has changed significantly since the 14th Party Congress, both in quantity and quality. It has made great progress in fulfilling the role of socialist trade unions, it has gained considerable experience and despite all the problems and shortcomings it can demonstrate good results in the development of individual roles. We can say that the tasks raised by the 16th congress and the pledges made at the 10th All-Trade Union Congress have been altogether fulfilled. Despite this, we are not satisfied with the results achieved.

As I will mention again, we are aware of shortcomings and problems in trade union work, as well as of the fact that we must still do a lot to fulfill the workers' policy of the party, to satisfy the needs of the working people.

Our dissatisfaction is multiplied by the fact that the present results do not correspond with the effort exerted by the high numbers of members of the trade union aktiv. The causes are to be found both in the trade unions themselves -- and in particular in the work of the communists in the trade union movement -- and in the approach of the new state and economic organs, as well as of some party organs toward the problems and activity of the trade unions.

I can note with satisfaction that in harmony with the Central Committee resolution on the problems and tasks of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement [RTUM] and on the work of the communists in the trade unions of February 1972, which played a very positive role and is not losing anything of its significance and validity, the majority of party organs is paying great attention to these questions which are being discussed more often. Members and candidate members of the party nominated to trade union functions are being considered in a much more responsible manner, in particular those nominated as trade union secretaries who have to deal with everyday, immediate contact with the masses of the working people. Thanks to the lasting pressure of the majority of the regional committees, it has been possible to achieve a situation in which one third of all the secretaries are communists.

But everything is not in order yet. For example, some party organs, even on the district level, do not consider that trade union councils, as well as union committees, controlled by higher trade union organs, are in harmony with the policy of the party. They often set such tasks and deadlines for trade union officials which, as a consequence, make it impossible for them to fulfill the guidelines of higher trade union organs, thus disrupting unified trade union influence, from the Central Council of Trade Unions down to the primary organizations of the RTUM. This is one of the causes of insufficient efficiency in trade union work. A considerable share in this situation goes also to chairmen of trade union organs and district trade union councils who hold positions in the committees and presidiums of district committees. . But do not draw attention to the above-mentioned problems. I am mentioning this question here because we should advocate in the party, at all levels of organization, an equally sensitive approach toward managing the work of the communists and toward the political leadership of the RTUM as implemented by the party's Central Committee and as required by the political report.

Comrades, the working people welcomed the decision of the Central Committee to propose to the congress that in the Eighth 5-Year Plan the growth of the living standard be again safeguarded and that the social and essential security of citizens be further strengthened. Trade union organizations will actively contribute to creating the necessary conditions, in particular, to creating greater resources and to generating a faster growth of the national income. Jointly with the Central Committee political report we are of the view that it will be necessary, in harmony with the creation of higher rates of national income, to seek possibilities of tackling the most burning issues of the living standard, to increase the lowest pensions and proportionately increase the living standards of pensioners, to expand social aid to young families, and in particular, to families with many children, as well as dealing with the problems of housing construction and, in particular, reconstruction and modernization of apartments with the aim of allocating more apartments to workers.

A growth in real wages is vital for increasing the living standards of the working people. That is why the communists in the RTUM will more forcefully and consistently implement socialist principles of remuneration and more resolutely introduce the brigade form of organization of work and remuneration.

It is a reliable and efficient path toward remuneration according to merit which, moreover, has great political and moral significance. It makes it possible for the labor collective to influence its individual members and to strengthen labor discipline. The introduction of the brigade form, however, has so far not been progressing at the required rate. Practice has demonstrated that true and efficient implementation of the brigade form is possible only when everything is well thought out and prepared, discussed with the collective, and also equally safeguarded by creating the necessary conditions. One has to pay due attention to this for the benefit of society as well as in the interest of collectives and individuals working honestly and well. That is why the introduction of the brigade form of organization of labor and remuneration must be a joint affair of the economic leadership, trade unions, and party organizations.

Comrades, the communists from the Central Council of Trade Unions identify themselves with the task that has been set to secure at least 3.5 percent growth in the national income annually and will contribute all their strength to implement this task. The initiative of the Central Council of Trade Unions to direct socialist competition at reducing material and energy outlays, at increasing labor productivity and quality of production clearly confirms this. The efficiency of labor activity of collectives and individuals, the results of socialist competition depend not only on consistent explanatory political agitation activity by party and trade union organs, by the Socialist Youth Union, by the Czechoslovak Scientific and Technical Society, but also, and above all, on the approach of economic leaders to the level of management and organization of labor. Talking with the workers in the brigades of socialist labor about fulfillment of planned tasks, about pledges, about labor initiatives, they often say: make sure that we know what we are supposed to do, that the plan is presented in time, that work is well organized and, above all, that materials and power supplies are smooth. Put an end to the situation where there is no work during ordinary working hours where this has to be caught up with during extra Saturday shifts, overtime, and feverish work at the end of the month, quarter, or year. And they add: You do not have to persuade us or agitate us, we will fulfill pledges and plans because we alone are interested in high quality work and good earnings.

The Central Committee report correctly stresses that the results achieved at the fruits of the honest work of the Czechoslovak people, that the absolute majority of our working people fulfills tasks and duties creatively and selflessly. The deliberations of our congress leaves no one in doubt that all functionaries at enterprises, at all places of work, and, above all, economic workers have to ensure the creation of good conditions for smooth work. Doubts about the genuine character of the initiative of the Central Council of Trade Unions which we come up against among some economic workers and trade union functionaries are totally unjustified. They are a manifestation of laziness, unwillingness to think, to take part in often unpleasant exchanges of views, and to improve their own work. The belittling of Central Council initiatives is nothing more than an attempt to continue management and competition in the old way.

Strougal's Address

LD252007 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 25 Mar 86

[Speech by CSSR Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal at 25 March afternoon session of 17th CPCZ Congress in Prague -- live]

[Text] Comrade delegates, esteemed guests, the Political Report of our party's Central Committee, which was delivered by General Comrade Husak, and the draft Main Guidelines of Economic and Social Development contain the most important targets for national economy and the intentions for the period 1986-90 and the prospect up to the year 2000.

The task of our congress is to assess fully the possibilities, paths and ways of their fulfillment and to adopt a demanding program for economic and social policy for this period. We are doing this which an awareness of responsibility for the fate of our country and its people, responsibility toward the entire socialist community, and the international revolutionary workers movement.

The proceedings and the conclusions of the 27th CPSU Congress and the way of the Soviet Communists discussed the issues connected with substantially speeding up the economic and social development of their country gives new energy and important impetus and strength to our determination. We are called upon to approach the solution of our own tasks and problems with much deeper and more critical view, courage, and an innovative spirit. This relates in particular to a fundamental improvement of all management and planning activity, for the all-round stimulating of the conscious and creative activity of people, to their increasingly wider and deeper participation in making decisions about social matters.

The proposed draft main guidelines systems from critical assessment of the results achieved during the Seventh 5-Year Plan, as was said in the Central Committee's political report. Moreover, it rests upon the results of the reports which express the framework conception of long-range strategy of socioeconomic development of our society.

Its basic feature is the fact that we want to begin the third millenium with an intensive economy, based upon mastering the process of scientific and technological revolution, together with the technological reequipment of our production base, a fundamental advance in the improvement of socialist relations of production, a substantial change of management, planning and economic mechanism. All the fraternal socialist countries are aiming their efforts at transferring the economy on to the path of intensive development. The urgency of this task was also expressed by the CEMA economic summit.

The strategy of accelerating social and economic development was unanimously adopted at the 27th CPSU Congress. Thus, a firm foundation for achieving a fundamental increase in the efficiency of national economies and the integration of the community -- the CEMA countries -- through coordinated joint efforts, has been laid. Never in the past has a reliable, long-range strategy been so needed and so important as it is now. The reason is that on one hand we have to change the present technological way of production and along with this we have to raise the relation of working people to social ownership and creative activity to a new and higher level.

On the agenda of the day is the task to introduce an advanced method of production whose foundation will be formed by science and its findings materialized in the production process. Already we are seeing the fact that the individual directions of research and development advances are merging and creating a picture of the new character of production forces. I have in mind here the acquisition of new kinds of energy and of using it, electronization, automation, and robotization of working processes both on the shop floor as well as in the nonmanufacturing field, the development of new electronic-mechanic, chemical as well as biological technologies, new kinds of materials.

These new directions also lead to significant structural changes between individual branches of the national economy.

This truly fundamental change which we have already begun, admittedly with certain delay, not only will increase many times over the production capacity of our society but will also generate profound changes both in the character and content of work as well as in the relationship between the development of man, material production, and the utilization of nature's forces. We always have to bear in mind Lenin's idea that in assessing this or that method of production or this historic stage we must proceed in the first place from the interests of society in developing the most progressive production forces, in achieving the highest level of social productivity of labor.

To fulfil this interest it is essential to systematically channel all truly creative forces, all energy of society by way of continually improving the substance and forms of socialist production relations and far more effective functioning of the entire infrastructure.

From these principal intentions will proceed our long-range strategy up to the year 2000, which will be further elaborated and clarified in keeping with the development of internal and external conditions. Its organic part is formed by the objectives and tasks set in the Draft Main Guidelines for the Period 1986-90. They constitute an exacting but realistic social and economic program of the party and society, a program which envisages a substantial acceleration of economic development, the securing of a considerable part of the new resources by way of comprehensive intensification of the economy, the growth of resources for investment purposes, and change of the investment structure, the doubling of the pace of growth of personal consumption, and resources for the creation and protection of the environment.

Our congress, in debating the draft Main Guidelines, has had its task made easier by the fact that in the course of the pre-congress discussion, along with the communists and the members of other political parties, social and interest-based organizations associated in the National Front, expressed their views on this document. The broad debate showed that these intentions and objectives fully correspond to the needs of the further development of our society and the innermost interests of our people. Many suggestions and observations were made in the course of this discussion concerning the improvement of effectiveness, the acceleration of research and development, more efficient handling of property, organization and quality, on the improvement of management, on strengthening discipline and order, and the demand to raise the responsibility of everyone for the work entrusted to him was expressed. The information on the course of this discussion on the draft Main Guidelines is contained in the material you have as delegates at your disposal.

Comrade delegates! From the economic policy proposed in the Main Guidelines it is apparent that in this 5-year period we have to push for the new quality of the economic growth. Only in this way will it be possible to create the necessary resources to enable us to secure the anticipated growth in living standards, to advance more rapidly in the modernization and rebuilding of the economy, and last but not least to ensure the necessary level of the country's defense capability.

We see the new quality of economic growth, in that the planned growth of national income by 1990 of 18-19 percent must be achieved through substantially higher rates of improving the efficiency than we have grown accustomed to the Seventh 5-Year Plan.

In 1990 the volume of gross national income will be roughly between kcs 732 and 738 billion and its growth should reached between kcs 112 and 118 billion compared with 1983. Above all, we have to ensure the growth of national income roughly with the present level of raw and industrial material and energy resources. The proportion of production input to social product should decline in the period 1986-90 by at least 5 percent. In comparison with the development of this proportion in the Seventh 5-Year Plan, this implies a threefold reduction. By taking this road we want to achieve more than 40 percent of the overall growth of national income. Corresponding to this aim are the tasks to reduce its energy intensiveness which should decline by the end of the 5-year plan compared with last year by 16 percent, which is twice as fast as in the previous 5-year period.

Along with this we have set the task of achieving savings of 2.5 million metric tons of ferrous metals and close on to 70,000 metric tons of nonferrous metals, which constitutes an average annual decline of the ferrous metals consumption by 3.5 percent, while in the Seventh 5-Year Plan it was about 2.5 percent.

Secondly, we plan that the national income growth rate will be aster than the growth of the volume of production. Industrial output is to increase by 1990 by 15-18 percent, construction industry's output by 10 percent, and the agricultural sector's output by 6-7 percent. It is therefore apparent that for the first time in the history of the planning economy the national income growth rate will be higher than that of industrial output. Industry's share in its overall growth will be 80 percent. In the Seventh 5-Year Plan the figure was 63 percent. This comparison shows what a demanding task the industrial branches have to secure in raising the technological and economic standard of production, in reducing production input, especially in terms of material costs.

Thirdly, we plan a change in the trend of return on fixed assets, which in the Seventh 5-Year Plan was declining year by year in the majority of production branches. This requires that the relevant ministries, economic production units, and enterprises should adopt effective measures leading to halting the further decline and to gradually raising the efficiency of fixed assets by a better utilization of existing fixed assets and liquidation of the obsolescent assets, mainly through investment.

Fourth, labor productivity is to contribute 92-95 percent of the increase of national income. This was 80 percent in the last 5-year plan. This is why the above issue stands up so sharply in all spheres. As the work of preparing the Eighth 5-Year Plan indicates, the mastering of this task is the most complex issue from the point of view of ensuring the planned dynamic pace of national income. The overall new quality of economic growth, therefore, means a considerably higher degree of value added to all production inputs, more pronounced growth of technical and economic parameters and technologies, growth of quality and utility values.

The next considerable change, which concerns the pace and structure of national income use, also proceeds from the draft Main Guidelines. In the preceding 5-year plan we were able to use one-fourth of the total national income increment for internal consumption, that is personal, social, and investment. This was because we were reducing our foreign indebtedness and also because we had to use part of the created resources for covering the consequences of falling efficiency of foreign trade. Although in this 5-year plan we rely on further strengthening the equilibrium of our balance of payments, we assign for internal use roughly 75 percent of total national income increment.

While in the past 5-year plan -- as I already mentioned -- we were able to use only 25 percent. And it is precisely this substantial difference which makes it possible to double the pace of growth of personal use compared with the Seventh 5-Year Plan and to increase social consumption by 22 percent and investments by 10-12 percent.

One must agree with the view that the concept of economic policy for the Eighth 5-Year Plan is very demanding. However, our targets and needs are demanding too. But our possibilities are not small either. They are certainly larger than is the willingness of certain management economic production units and enterprises to acknowledge them and use them in practice. We therefore demand unconditionally that during the final period of the Eighth 5-Year Plan the ministers, general and enterprise managers apply their full personal responsibility to consistent fulfillment of the aims and tasks of the economic policy, as will be approved by our congress.

The effort aimed at a new quality of economic growth is inseparably connected with structural changes, which are directed at reducing the energy, material, and capital investment requirements and at increasing export ability through increased technological and economic standard of goods and technologies and through important innovations of our production, on the basis of the highest possible utilization of scientific and technical, work and economic potential. From the long-range prospect, it is necessary to consider it urgent to direct the transformation of the structure of the economy toward strengthening the services, toward a more substantial growth of the share of all kinds of services, and toward the changes in the structure of consumer demand. We have to bear in mind that, in this sphere, a whole range of achievements of our social system has been implemented and the dynamics and efficiency of development of our economy are in many aspects dependent on it. Therefore it will be probably necessary to reassess the existing narrow view of the importance, efficiency, and productivity of this sphere; that all its activity is one of the most important prerequisites for the extended reproduction of the worthiest active factor in production -- man and his creativity. It sets the standard for his education and qualification, his health, development and restoration of his mental and physical energy; it influences the extent of the working people's free time and its adequate use.

The second basic aim of the restructuring of our economy lies in the reduction of the proportion of those branches of industrial production which are fuel, energy, and raw material intensive. There must also be growth in the proportion of branches and production with a high degree of the value added and with an above average level of technical and economic parameters.

The concrete expression of this orientation in the Eighth 5-Year Plan are the tasks whose fulfillment is to lead to a more substantial growth of the savings of energy resources, a rise in the proportion of nuclear power and gas fuel, development of central supplies of heat, a reduction of the energy generated by fuel oils, and gradual reduction of extraction and consumption of growth coal. I regard it as necessary to give a reminder that all participants, especially the Ministry of Fuel and Power, must see to it that the acquisition of all fuel and energy sources, and their utilization is the most efficient, and that it has the lowest possible impact on the environment.

More conspicuous results must be achieved in the reduction of relative investment costs in the construction of nuclear power plants.

Engineering branches are the principal carriers of the dynamism of the development of industry and of the progressive application of the results of scientific and technological progress throughout the economy. Output in engineering is to increase by more than 30 percent, out of which electronics and electrical engineering are to grow by more than 60 percent. The proportion of all other branches in the industrial output is to decline somewhat. This concerns, above all fuels, metallurgy, primary chemical industry, and the production of building materials. In keeping with the conclusions of the 10th session of the Central Committee the tasks placed on engineering, and the electronic and electrical engineering industry are oriented to faster growth of the technical and economic standard of products and to securing the necessary prerequisites to carry out the technical rebuilding and modernization both of their own branches and other national economic sectors.

We demand a consistent orientation on the development, assimilation, and production of new generations of machines and equipment, on the development of production of flexible manufacturing systems, including devices of active control, interoperational handling devices, and other control units, using industrial robots and handling devices. We will be developing most quickly the component base of the electronics industry, the production of microelectronics elements, computer, and automation equipment, and consumer electronic goods. Engineering and electrical engineering and electronics industry must also strive to increase markedly the effectiveness of our traditional export-oriented production programs such as capital goods, motor cars, tractors, transportation means in general, polygraphic and textile machines, chemical and nuclear equipment, machine tools and shaping machines.

The tasks of the agro-industrial complex for the period 1986-90 proceed from the long-range program discussed at the 11th session of the party's Central Committee. They aim to ensure a high degree of nutrition for our people while raising further the degree of self-sufficiency. The average annual grain harvest is to amount to 11.5 million metric tons which is annually by 600,000 million metric tons. The production of oleaginous crops is to grow by 33 percent, pulses by 38 percent against the Seventh 5-Year Plan. We also envisage a substantial improvement in the quality of the production of potatoes, sugar beets, fruit, vegetables, and an equally substantial degree of their utility.

The fulfillment of all these tasks will require from agricultural enterprises a far greater care for the land, including further investment oriented, above all, on the modification of the water systems, anti-erosion measures, and irrigation. We envisage a greater extent of supplies of necessary high performance equipment, chemicals, and lime-based fertilizers. It is necessary to utilize new research and development in biology, equally as much as new technological processes and equipment.

Measures which aim to reduce markedly losses in the entire process of production, storage, preservation and utilization must also play a substantial role.

We are also setting demands on the food industry. At issue is, above all, a better utilization of raw materials and that the structure of production corresponds to the requirements of the market both in range and quality and in terms of shelf-life. Priority attention will have to be devoted to baby food, food for diabetics, and low-calorie products.

We are aware that the food industry is, in the present stage, a weak link in terms of using agricultural produce to a greater effect. This is why we envisage expanding processing capacities and raising their technical standard of growth of investment of more than one-fifth and, in terms of supplies of machine and equipment, by one-third, against the past 5-year plan.

It is necessary to pay increased attention to these questions now as finishing touches are put to the Eighth 5-Year Plan. This of course applies not only to the agricultural and food enterprises, b[illegible] to a no lesser extent also to the suppliers of production means. They have to ens[illegible]e not only the volume but above all the quality, and mainly high technological standard of the products supplied. It is necessary to say on the issue of the agricultural sector that this branch, too, must make a more marked contribution to the reduction of production costs and to a more effective utilization of fixed assets and production means. At issue today is not merely metric tons and liters, the maximal exceeding of planned production; far from it, for the issue is above all to produce the necessary range in good quality cheaply and with the lowest possible material and energy inputs. What is today no less important is that it is also necessary to minimize the negative impact on the natural environment.

In support of these intentions, we have adopted and are using in the current year, aside from factual measures new factors in the system of planned management. We are raising requirements on the effectiveness of the management of agricultural enterprises while at the same time giving them a substantially greater scope for independent decisionmaking than was the case at any time in the past. We have also made more flexible the system of supplier-customer relations and increased the role of economic contracts, strengthened the principle of merit, khozraschot [cost-accounting systems] and stimulated effective production. Apparently it will still be necessary to work out the structure of management of the agroindustrial complex, which would on the one hand increase the effectiveness of management of the mutually-linked national economic branches, and which also would link flexibly the branch and territorial management of agricultural and the food industry, on the other.

It is, of course, necessary to reject the surviving practice of various authorities' violating approved rules in various ways in regions and districts. This was also strongly criticized at party conferences. We repeat again that the managerial bodies and customer organizations must respect the defined independence and responsibility of the united agricultural cooperatives and state farms.

Comrades! To ensure qualitative economic development and the transition of our economy to a path of intensive development is conditioned by a substantial acceleration of research and development and by a consistent application of its results in practice. This is a key issue. We also discussed it at the Eighth session of the party's Central Committee. The policy on scientific and technological development, as it is stated in the draft of the Main Guidelines, also proceeds from the conclusions drawn by the Eighth session of the party's Central Committee.

We have based it on 31 state R & D target programs. In this spirit, we also demand that resources should be concentrated on tackling the key aspects and substantially raising the contributions by science and technology in developing the economy. From this viewpoint, it is essential that both the federal and national commissions for scientific, technological and investment development, along with the relevant ministries, work out these programs and incorporate them in the plans of enterprises while respecting technological and economic parameters. This is now their chief task, and it is very important because these programs are closely connected with our international obligations within the framework of the scientific and technological program of the CEMA member-states up to the year 2000. This program envisages our intensive participation in the resolution of specific tasks in the field of electronics and comprehensive automation, in speeding up the development of nuclear energy, in the assimilation of the production of new kinds of materials, and in the development and application of biotechnologies.

Let us bear in mind that our active participation in implementing this program has exceptional significance for us. We can only achieve progress in close cooperation with the USSR and by integrating the creative forces of the entire socialist community.

This cooperation will place exceptionally high demands on us. It is a demanding program whose norms, as regards the standards, deadlines and expenditure in tackling the problems, must correspond to world parameters. In the spirit of the demands of this program, it is now necessary to quickly negotiate with CEMA organs for our concrete share in carrying out its basic goals. The idea is for us to determine, as soon as possible and as specifically as possible, the extent of our share in the scientific-technological base and what this means for specialization and cooperation in our production.

The Central Committee and the government have adopted the necessary decisions for safeguarding the comprehensive program. They advise the appropriate organs so that, in harmony with the above-mentioned program, our R & D policy might be worked out so that priorities will be delimited as exactly as possible, and, consequently, the necessary concentration of resources and investments might be secured. Thus, what is involved is not only selecting and implementing R & D programs at various levels of management, but also their influence on the decisionmaking process on the structure of production, investments, and involvement in the international division of labor. What is involved is, simply, that we have a range of development programs as well as programs of technological reconstruction and modernization of the most important and most efficient industries. When talking about the need of raising our technological-economic production standards, we have in mind such standards that correspond to the level reached by the top flight producers of the world. This is a fundamental point of view according to which it is necessary to judge any innovation. True innovations must be reflected in quality, reliability, viability, efficiency -- simply in the growth of utility value.

At the same time, we must demand that, in relation to this higher utility value, a relative lowering of social expenditures might occur. We must accordingly assess the activity of the appropriate ministries, economic production units and enterprises. It is obvious that the management of production units, the system of jurisdiction and responsibility will have to adapt to these demands too.

It should follow that heads of all the central organs bear responsibility for creating all-round conditions for innovations for decisive actions in technological development, and that, in consequence of this, they are responsible for the technological-economic standards of our economy with regard to strategic considerations.

General and enterprise managers are directly responsible for applying the results of R&D in production. They must decide early on the enterprise's innovative activity; that is in the preproduction stage -- in development, design, construction and technology units. This, unfortunately, is not yet the case in many areas. From the managerial work of a number of enterprise and generals managers and also ministers, it is clear by the implementation of the results of R&D work that they do not yet consider it to be a decisive link in development.

They still place this concern on the shoulders of special units and institutions, despite the fact that they should be the ones who, above all, should see that it is one of the main areas of their own work. They have to be well-informed about the present world technical and economic standards of their industry, about the trends and prospects of its development. They have to come up with specific proposals for the necessary innovations. One has to admit, however, that our economic mechanism has not yet been creating sufficient economic pressure, nor effective active stimuli for this. It will be necessary to create much more stricter conditions in which no one who is not able to come to terms with new demands will survive.

All this is true in general about the fulfilment of such a fundamental demand as the quality of our production. This is a considerable part of the long-term strategic line of the party's economic policy. It is, above all, in improving the quality of our goods where progress can be made.

This can be seen in the unsatisfactory prices of our goods on foreign markets and also the number of complaints, the growing expenditure for reparing goods, and other losses which arise from the poor quality of production. Those things the control agencies have discovered cannot make us happy at all. It is quite amazing what enterprise, and even higher ograns, let through not only for the home market but even abroad. It cannot be called anything else but irresponsibility, which deserves punishment. This deprives us of high value for our goods as well as a good reputation. The losses from returned goods, rejects, poor quality production are, unfortunately, losses for society, but not for those who have caused them. And this has to be radically and quickly changed. This is why it is necessary for the Federal Commission for research and development and investment planning, together with other organs, to adopt various measures that would strengthen the role of planning and quality control, and strengthen the position of units which are responsible for quality control and, above all, ensure a direct link between remuneration of managers and working teams and the results achieved in the quality of production.

Comrades! We fully subject the investment policy for the next period to the requirements of accelerating R&D, implementing structural changes, and all the needs of the intensification process. We are aware of the fact that through investment we not only predetermine our long-term economic development, but above, all predetermine its efficiency. The level and placement of investments corresponds to these basic aspects. Compared with the Seventh 5-Year Plan, capital spending will be increased by 10-12 percent to approximately kcs 900 billion. Out of this, kcs 605 billion is intended for manufacturing and this represents an increase of by more than 16 percent. We consider the volume of investments to be the maximum in spite of the fact that we cannot satisfy all demands and needs -- many of which, it must be said, are justified. However, not everything can be solved in one 5-year plan. Compared with the Seventh 5-Year Plan when the capital base in all main sectors of manufacturing grew faster than labor productivity, countrywide development must be promoted in particular in construction.

This means that roughly 45 percent of growth of net industrial output must be secured by better utilization of existing production assets and by new noninvestment factors and not by further investments in construction. In the construction industry this (?efficiency) increment must be even greater. The crucial investments in the Eighth 5-Year Plan are directed at the continued restructuring of several sectors of the economy and the strengthening of promising branches of industry. Advancement of electronics will continue as will a number of other large innovation programs in the machine building industry and in other sectors of the economy, more efficient processing of crude oil and development of small-tonnage chemistry, updating of selected lines of metallurgy, of the consumer and food processing industry. The task of securing investment for suppliers of machine tool industry and those sectors of industry that make significant contribution to export has great urgency.

We intend to use over kcs 118 billion -- that is, approximately 37 percent of all industrial investments in fuel and power industry, especially the construction of nuclear power stations and expansion of the natural gas system. We plan to increase the proportion of investments in the capital base infrastructure, in particular with regard to transportation, communication, and water management and environmental protection. Of the entire investments in economy, over 60 percent is to be spent on projects that are to be put into operation in the eighth 5-year plan. The concentration of our strength on securing the implementation of this task is an important condition for future returns on assets. And they are not small. In industry they represent approximately kcs 80 billion of annual production once these projects are in full operation. In order to obtain maximum gain in the Eighth 5-Year Plan, it is necessary to observe the construction time tables which so far have been unjustifably delayed by approximately 15 percent in the case of the key projects of the state plan and by as much as 100 percent in the case of other construction projects.

It is necessary, in order to rectify the situation of unjustifiably long construction delays that the commissions for research and development and investment planning should comprehensively analyze the causes, check the existing norms, and shorten them according to the world standards. It is also necessary to reevaluate the position of design organizations and their interest in planning for the smallest possible cost and the best techical-economic parameters.

The concerned ministries, investors, and suppliers must create prerequisites by means of systems and practical measures, for cutting the completion periods, including those for apartment building where the situation is particularly unfavorable. While giveing priority to investments in the processing industry, fuels and energy, agricult and building construction, we are ensuring a gradual growth of volume also in nonproduction spheres.

A marked characteristic feature of our investment policy in the Eighth 5-Year Plan is the transition from new construction which dominates at the moment, to technical modernization and reconstruction. From the investments designated for individual sectors, the amounts which should be set aside for this purpose are in the electrical engineering industry and electronics a minimum of 35 percent, in metallurgy and heavy engineering 55 percent, in general engineering 51 percent, in the sectors of the national ministries of industry of the Czech and Slovak republics, 50-60 percent. The said shares of investment for the reconstruction and modernization of capacities cannot be considered as sufficient. It will be vital for central sector agencies, together with the economic production units and enterprises, when working on the Eight 5-Year Plan, to secure a considerable increase in the share of modernization and reconstruction investment. Building organizations must also conform to this tendency and these aims.

We are increasing the resources for machinery and equipment in the national economy by roughly kcs 117 billion, which is almost 38 percent more than in the Seventh 5-Year Plan. In the overall amount of investment in the production sphere, the share allocated for machines and equipment will increase by 63 percent, while in the Seventh 5-Year Plan it was roughly 50 percent. We will take strict care that the given proportions are the minimum adhered to. An exceptional feature of the investment policy in the Eight 5-Year Plan is that, compared with past 5-year plans, we are limiting investment for building for the first time. Its volume is being absolutely reduced by almost kcs 30 billion.

The effort to achieve a decisive change in the technological and economic levels of our production engineering base is indivisibly linked with the wear and tear and obsolescence of basic machinery. We calculate that in the Eighth 5-Year Plan we will eliminate 60 percent more of them compared with the past 5-year plan, in engineering more than twice as many, in agriculture roughly 80 percent, and in construction slightly mrore by one-half. The marked elimination of these production assets has a positive economic influence on reducing expenditure on repair and upkeep, It will also be possible to make use of the areas made available for development programs and future production in harmony with the structural policy. Great responsibility for the technological and economic level of the machinery and apparatus, for top level parameters and high efficiency, lies with our general and electrical engineering and electronics industry, from whom the deliveries for investment make up three-fifths of all machinery investments.

With due consideration and with well-established concepts, it is necessary to provide modern and highly advanced equipment imported from both socialist and nonsocialist countries. Here we are allocating approximately 55 percent more hard currency than in the Seventh 5-Year Plan. A decisive factor for an investment project to be included in the plan is efficiency and fast return on capital; this requirement simply must be observed. This economic common sense has not yet become the main part of the proposal for the investment project and the material and quantitative aspects still prevail over efficiency.

I must say that this is the main reason that some questions in the preparations of the Eighth 5-Year Plan have not yet been fully clarified. This means considerably improving the work of designers, the standard of experts, the activity of the state bank, and above all, the work of authorities which approve the relevant investment. Through the prepared changes in the planning and management of the economy, we will assert more and more strongly the principle that enterprises cover the investments from their own profits; thus each investment project has to be supported by consistent cost accounting, including expected returns. An important change will also be the following: the designed cost-technological parameters of capacities will be anchored consistently in the relevant plans and the possible deviations will either positively or negatively influence the organizations economic results. In this way too, we want to assert responsibility for efficient investments.

Comrades, to accelerat economic and social development, the foreign trade relations will have to contribute more than they have done so far. This means specifically, increasing the export of products of processing industries corresponding to world market demands. On this basis, we will then achieve much more favorable relations between export and impor prices. There is only one way to achieve the balance in our payments with foreign countries: achieve a greater return from our export. Any other way would mean limiting the possibilities of utilization of the national income for personal and social consumption and capital investment. In the past period we have taken decisive steps toward the renewal of the foreign balance of payments. The reduction of debts in free currencies wa, ensured however, by the maximum savings in imports and by the mobilization of export resources often at a cost. Planned export output has not been achieved; we have not kept in step with the hard export competition and the new trends in world trade. We must draw the necessary conclusions in production and in foreign trade.

In the current 5-year plan, if compared with the Seventh 5-Year Plan, our export should increase by approximately 24 percent and import by almost 22 percent. This, however, is the minimum of what we want to achieve. It is even more urgent to strive much higher than the planned efficiency of export. It is necessary for production and foreign trade organizations above all, in the key export industries, to complete the drafting of export programs and ensure their implementation. We also have to focus on the increase of hard currency returns from the transit, transport communication, and other services which we provide, from tourism, spa care, and on the whole from a better utilization of nonmaterial export and import operations, from the sales and purchases of licences and exchanges of scientific and technolocical information.

We are aware that the requirements, we place on foreign trade activity demand, that we create the necessary prerequisites for this, in particular in the economic mechanism, in using the plan and other means to stimulate better efficiency of exports and high rationalization of imports and, in this sense, to intensify the very close interactivity of production and foreign trade. We must, in the shortest possible time, work out and implement such financial tools that will attract the interest of enterprises, that is the whole economic sphere to contribute to the federal balance of payments based on economic incentives.

We must consistently improve the level and efficiency of trade activities. It is necessary to give primary attention to labor cost; the optimization of direct trade expenditure, which is extremely high; ensuring quality of all services; foreign markets research, which is insufficient; and the transfer of the finding into internal economics. The implementation of goals anchored in the Main Guidelines will favourably influence the all-round cooperation with member states of the council. This is based on a considerable number of bilateral and multilateral programs, economic, scientific and technological cooperation up to 1990 and 2000. With regard to the fact that intersector exchange has reached the limits of their potential, the trade exchange should be speeded up by internal field and sector exchange in the next 5-year plan. This requires that we concentrate on the development of system and component specialization and the cooperation connected with this. The technological factor must be promoted more in cooperation, particularly in engineering, electrical engineering, and chemistry. For this it is necessary, among other things, to closely link cooperation in research and development with production cooperation. It is also necessary to strive for joint organization of reserch and investment and, in general, cooperation in all spheres of scientific, technological and economic activity. The development of all kinds of direct relations, including the founding of joint enterprises is considered the most promising way, because favorable prerequisites exist in our socialist community for such forms of economic cooperation, above all those emerging from the homogenous character of production relations. A prerequisite for this, however, is the bolder elimination of everything which is still slowing down the development of such forms of cooperation between economic organizations.

From these viewpoints, it is not possible to consider the tempo of growth of export and import, which is being discussed in relation to socialist countries as finite and we should, therefore, achieve a more significant rise. We continue to attribute a key position in our external economic relations to cooperation with the Soviet Union. This applies to all sectors, all spheres of our mutual relations. The two most important documents of the recent period, whose horizon touches on the year 2000, must become the focal point for this. Here I am thinking of both the comprehensive program of scientific and technial progress of CEMA member states and the bilateral program of long-term economic and scientific and technical cooperation between us and the Soviet Union and the plan of relization measures which was adopted with this. If we emphasize the need to develop direct international relations in the economic relations of socialist counties, this applies to the Soviet Union twofold in this area.

In the next 5-year plan we intend to develop mutually beneficial economic contacts with the developing countries and to strive for increasing their share in the overall turnover of Czechoslovak foreign trade. This possibility is being made available to us because of their industrialization programs. This is why it is necessary on our part to work out to a greater depth the relation between export, especially of machines and equipment, and our loan possibilities. At the same time, it is necessary to react positively to the endeavor of these countries to increase the export of some finished products, semi-finished products, consumer goods, and in cases of economic benefit, to create greater room for such imports.

This situation demands that we topicalize our conceptions, with regard to territory and goods, in particular, in relations to the countries of socialist orientation and our main partners in the developing countries. In our contacts with advanced capitalist countries, we are interested in expanding various forms of scientific-technological and economic cooperation, in the development of cooperation, trade in licences, as well as joint participation on third markets, bearing in mind, in particular, that the exchange of machines and equipment may become more balanced. In this connection we must stress yet again that we refuse discrimination and any sanctions, that we are in favor of cooperation, but only on the principles of mutual advantage. One cannot conceal the fact that in the sphere of nonsocialist countries we face some serious problems which still require solution. They concern both insufficient dynamism of trade and its structure, but, in particular, technological economic standards of our products. It will be necessary to recover the dynamism of our export investment units, to increase the extent and efficiency of export of engineering, electronic and electrotechnical products. The urgency of this stems from the fact that we must create the necessary resources to settle our payment pledges, particularly in the first few years of the Eighth 5-Year Plan and then further to expand imports for the needs of modernization and reconstruction of the production base, as well as enrichment of our internal market.

Comrades, implementation of the planned social and economic program may be successful only if we increase the efficiency of management much more and if we implement the already thought out principled changes of the entire complex of planning and management. We must take as a point of departure a profound analysis of the causes which influence effective dynamism of social economic development. Naturally, what is involved is a very serious political question because its solution envisages a complicated process of overall improvement of not only economic relations, but altogether social relations, including deepening democratic forms of the participation of the working people in managing social processes and selecting the most capable cadres for management roles of the national economy. This is confirmed not only by our own experience but also by the experience of the fraternal countries, in particular the USSR. We have been consistently analysing and discussing these questions ever since the 16th congress. Despite this, I must say that the measures adopted so far remain only partial, that they lack complexity and the necessary depth. Moreoever, a number of previously adopted principles was implemented inconsistently in the past few years and with many compromises. That is why the present system of planning and management does not fully correspond to the demands and needs of intensification of our national economy. The Central Committee has drawn its conclusions from these facts. That is why the draft main guidelines set out that, as early as during the Eighth 5-Year Plan, further amendments to the system of management should be prepared and implemented. The need for such comprehensively conceived steps was unanimously supported also by the pre-congress discussion and by the conclusions from the deliberations of a number of party conferences.

The aim is to advocate the decisive role of the 5-year plan in management and to implement a more long-term financial autonomy and interest of economoc organizations in harmony with their true share in the creation of the national income, simply to introduce into the creation of plans and into the regulation of wages, credits, and prices a high standard criteria of efficiency, based on comparing our productivity of labor with world productivity of labor. We believe that the already adopted measures, and particularly those under preparation, will gradually create a more demanding economic climate and, at the same time, they will also provide the production sphere with more space for efficient decision making. Closer interdependence between the resources of the development funds of organizations and their economic results will provide the incentive for these results to ge as good as possible. However, this envisages that the sphere of enterprises, as well as the appropriate ministries might develop initiative to cooperate as regards the prepared measures and then also to implement them consistently.

Implementation of the adopted measures and its further work must aim at the creation of a system based on a thorough unity of criteria of effectiveness in the creation and implementation of plans, in evaluation of their fulfillment, in the operation of financial autonomy and economic agreements, that is, of systems that are based on active and flexible connection of instruments of value with the plan, on bringing to harmony the interests of society with the socialist spirit of enterprise, on closer cooperation of all articles of management. We would have to start with a better definition of different functions, powers, and relations of all levels of management based on the principle of democratic centralism. At present, the center is literally overburdened by too much decision making about partial issues and is often not able to assess realistically and sensibly.

We consider the fundamental improvement of central management, including the reduction in its day-to-day content and the general simplification of administration, to be an inseparable part of and prerequisite for the considerable increase of independence of economic organizations and the application of full financial autonomy. We must simply expand the rights and responsibilities of organizations in planning and economic stimulation, in decision making about effective innovations, investments into modernizations, about most effective ways of supply and sale, and about tackling the issues of choice of organizational structures. It is particularly urgent to create conditions for direct relations of our organizations with the corresponding organizations in the CEMA states.

There is no doubt that changes in the systems of planning will be most complicated, most conflict-creating, and at the same time most urgent. Above all, we demand from the system of planning that it should lead to economic organizations becoming interested in progressive tasks and in progressive results of their work. We are justified in criticizing organizations that hide their reserves and refuse to accept tasks in the state plan. This is repeated again in the preparation of the Eighth 5-Year Plan. It is obvious that the current prevailing practice of setting and detailing the volume and factual parameters of the federal plan must be predominantly substituted by long-term and in principle unified directives of relations between creation and use of resources, by criteria of effectivity and by selected and clearly defined direct tasks in the sphere of state priorities in other words, in the sphere of social orders. This means we must abandon the still prevailing yearly approach to the creation of plans and the allocation of funds. It is necessary to generally promote the principle that more funds could be gained only by those who create more of them by socially desirable means.

In managing the sphere of wages and rewards it is necessary to promote their dependence on the real contributions to the creation of national income and the effectivity of export and to reinforce the role of wages as a stimulator.

Measures leading to the improvement of quality, reliability, and efficiency of all instruments of value including prices and calculations, and with them also technical economic norms, must be an inseparable part of restructing the economic mechanism.

Strict currency policy and active credit policy must play an important role in securing effectivity and balance of the economy.

If we are speaking about the role of prices -- in particular wholesale and retail prices -- I have in mind above all the urgent need of realistic evaluation of production factors to put on objective bases via the standard and structure of socially necessary costs and to create in this way more reliable prerequisites for comparing our prices with prominent world producers. At the same time, we have to create prerequisites for a better interconnection of wholesale, procurement, and foreign prices and to set a program of removing unjustified grants and irrational transfer processes. Along with it we are preparing a set of basic changes in wholesale prices whose aim is to cut their overall level in the Eighth 5-Year Plan and change the wholesale price relationship to make them better reflect world development and the effectiveness of our development.

The rationalization of our price system is, however, closely connected with the necessity to rebuild the levies and tax system in order for it to contribute to the creation of basic and more just prerequisites for a reliable economic accounting of prices, branches, industries, and production. We have to be aware of the fact that without order in prices, our decisions on structural and innovation changes, advantages of exports and imports, cannot be reliable because we will not be able to distinguish between effective and ineffective production programs, and furthermore we will not be able to remove the uniformity in distribution of social resources. The necessary planning flexibility, stimulation of prices, and continuity of planning, and speedy and precise information and control systems must correspond to requirements on the implementation of structural and innovation changes.

The management system has to establish an outstanding reward for excellent results, and at the same time enterprises, works, working teams, and specific individuals must bear the responsiblity and consequences for low quality work, for the low technical-economic standard of their products, for production which is not in demand, and unfortunately stays in inventories. In unity with all these plans, it is necessary to embark on a more rational organizational arrangement of those management levels where this is necessary and where this will bring the best economic results. The production, fixed assets, research and supply bases must be rid of uniformity in order to adopt with more differentiation to the present requirements, to define in a new way the concept of the basic link of management in the enterprise economic sphere. At the same time, it is necessary to create a greater scope for the combined forms of organization and purposeful association along interindustrial and inter-territorial, regional lines. In this connection it is necessary to mention the role of our cooperatives, the activities of which we intend to support and develop further. They must take a more active part, above all, in trade, service, made-to-order goods, small series production, and consumer services.

Production cooperatives will continue to have great importance in our economy in the fulfillment of the role of flexible, small- and mid-size enterprises in the preservation and development of traditions of arts and crafts.

The importance and urgency of the implementation of plans of the socioeconomic program of the party, which is submitted to the 17th congress, places great demands on the federal government, the government of the republics, planning commissions, the commissions for R&D and investment planning, ministries, and all central agencies in general. We must admit openly that the federal government and its agenceis fell short in the asserting the intensive directions of economic development and in creating system prerequisites necessary for this. Centralism, which has not been weakened on the whole, causes vast chaotic administration, which undermines creative activity and socialist enterprise. The government as a whole, its individual members and leaders in other central bodies, simply did not adapt the style and methods of their work to new economic conditions on time.

The federal government, on the basis of a critical analysis, in the future will have to focus much more on the strategic and conceptual questions of the development of the united Czechoslovak economy, and at the same time, together with the national government, on the creation of the necessary conditions and prerequisites for the successful implementation of long-term plans and the 5-year plans. It has to orient the economy toward structural changes, linking the economy to the international division of labor adopting measures for the timely solution of problems which arise, and of negative trends. At the same time, it has to focus on the necessary changes in management, planning, and the economic mechanism.

It is necessary for the federal government to be more consistant in demanding from individual members the implementation of the approved concepts of economic development in the sectors and branches in their charge. The State Planning Commission must adapt its activity to new requirements on the acceleration of socioeconomic development and to concentrate on the drafting of the 5-year plan proceeding from a long-range outlook. We require from it such proposals of solutions that ensure the growth of national economic effectiveness, balanced and proportional development. This requires to create systematically in the planning and economic mechanism conditions which aim to reinforce the stake of the economic sphere in the adoption and implementation of progressive tasks. Changes in the plan, which are carried out without justification at the end of year -- as has been criticized here -- are to respect the set criteria. If they cover up subjective causes for the nonfulfillment of the plan, then it is necessary to draw concrete conclusions from it.

We expect that the Federal Commission for R&D and Investment Planning will fulfill, along with the state commissions, the role set before it when it was established. It is necessary that it concentrates, along with the national commisssions, on the principal and key aspects of scientific and technological progress, on ensuring and coordinating our participation in the long-range program for scientific and technological progress of the CEMA member countries; and along with the State Planning Commission it must ensure that the results from science and technology become the basis of the draft of state plans. We shall demand gradually from the regional planning and single sector ministries, a change in the concept and content of their work.

The issue is for them to push through intensification measures, especially scientific and technological progress, accelerate structural changes and effective integration in the international division of labor. Single sector ministries must create the necessary conditions for the activity of subordinated economic-production units and enterprises, restrict detailed control, rid themselves of sectorial parochialist attitudes and red tape management, and consistently push through society-wide interests. It is apparent that to work out such modifications in the system of management, planning, and financing the national economy -- which affect all substantial aspects of economic and social development -- is not all all a simple matter. It is necessary to overcome many frequently fundamentally opposing views, which arise from ingrained stereotypes, and from the inability to understand the essence and characteristics of this stage of scientific and technological revolution, which we have simply entered and which the mastering of which is not realistic without new approaches not only in the economic but also in the social sphere.

It is also important that we explain to people all changes in planning and management, convince them of the correctness, their benefits for the cause of socialism is a benefit for all of us. Everything we intend to carry out in the management system has a common denominator: to galvanize working collectives in the socialist economy and in society. This is why the Main Guidelines place such an emphasis on the broad application of incentives and the participation of the working people in management and on ensuring the harmony between their interests and the interests of the community. We have to seek new forms and approaches for this purpose. We have to make use of the advantages of socialist competition, the movement of inventors and innovators, and apply much more exacting criteria for moral and economic rewards for the working people, according to their contribution to society. For this purpose, it is necessary to utilize and expand team forms of labor organization and remuneration [similar to Q-circles].

In applying these new forms and methods, it is necessary to draw on the experience of the other fraternal countries, and especially on the experience being gained by the Soviet Union in strengthening the role of the work collectives. In our thinking for improving the system of planned economic management, the question of cadres is crucial because nothing -- no system, no lever, or mechanism -- can be operated automatically. We must apply much stricter criteria to the selection, placement, and assessment of senior management cadres. These posts can be filled only by people who demonstrate their political awareness and professional competence in terms of results, initiative, entrepreneurialism, greater responsibility and organization ability, as well as the ability not to be afraid of taking risks and tackling new tasks in an uncompromising way -- people who do not retreat in the face of difficulties, indiscipline, people who build their authority on the ability to unite the efforts of the work collectives under their jurisdiction in order to achieve the best economic results. In short, they must be people who understand that the successful accomplishment of our strategic goals depends on the improved quality of economic development. With people who cannot, and do not want to grasp the fundamentally new methods in the coming stage, it would be impossible to master our tasks. Therefore, there is no point in keeping such cadres in their posts.

Comrades, the political report and the draft Main Directions clearly identify the most important objectives we wish to achieve in raising living standards, in satisfying the material and cultural needs of our people, and in the protection of the environment. This allows me to touch upon a few matters which are directly connected with the implementation of the policy objectives of the party social policy which have been set out. The goals of this policy are dialectically linked with the tasks facing the economy. We are aware that they are mutually dependent and interconnected. We, therefore, understand that the satisfaction of social needs can be ensured only as a function of economic growth and of the quality of the whole reproduction process, of the overall performance of the national economy, and of the work contributions of collectives and of every individual.

The basis for a growth in living standards must be wages. The anticipated rise in average real wages of 6 percent will make it possible for personal consumption to develop at least at twice the rate as in the previous 5-year plan. The increase in average wages cannot, of course, be achieved across the board in all sectors, nor will it. We wish to channel our future development in such a way that earnings grow at a greater-than-average rate in those sectors which are the main vectors of scientific and technical progress and whose development contributes most, in keeping with their performance, to the intensification of the national economy. We will consistently encourage systemic changes which promote a closer linkage between the level of wages and the work and economic results actually achieved. In short, we want wages to grow faster where the work is good and cost effective, where higher wages are earned by demonstrably objective results.

In all national economic sectors we have set about the preparation and gradual implementation of programs for raising the economic effectiveness of wage systems. In this context, we have placed the emphasis on the quality of the basic yardsticks of producvity and cost effectiveness, on the quality of norms, on raising the role of incentive elements, and on strengthening the function of wages in motivating the workforce, and discouraging rapid labor turnover. We must purposefully expand the sphere of technological and economic norms which provide an objective reflection of the real technically and economically justified production conditions.

In practice, however, we continue to fall well short of our aims in these matters. Our experience shows that the principles of improving the wage system, unfortunately, are not respected everywhere. (?In some places) they are being applied without the participation of the people, without these principles being specifically and intelligibly explained. In these circumstances, of course, this very necessary measure remains merely a formalistic one. This situation must be remedied. We have created, for example, favorable conditions for rewarding creative and consistently high-performing employees in the preproduction stages, and we have made it possible for them to be accorded high personal salaries and one-time bonus payments. The situation is such, however, that after a few attempts, in practice these opportunities are not used at all.

It is equally important to give priority in remuneration to factors which discourage rapid labor turnover. We must remember that undesirable rapid turnover in jobs amounts to considerable losses for society as a whole. In the case of qualified individuals, these losses can amount to as much as a quarter of a million crowns.

In order to implement the adopted wage policy consistently, we must create the kind of social climate which gives recognition to output, quality, and creative work; the kind of climate which will not put up with apologies for shortcomings, low output, lack of discipline, and arbitrariness in remuneration. All managers must bear responsibility for just remuneration for work, including those who directly manage the workforce. They are the authorities which, in close cooperation with the work collectives, must discriminate between good work and bad, initiative and complacency, responsible attitudes and casual ones.

Our social and economic policy must unconditionally produce a balance between the growth in earnings and labor productivity. Adhering to this principle is one of the conditions for ensuring balance in the domestic market and for maintaining the purchasing power of our currency, the Czechoslovak koruna.

In order for the people to utilize their monetary incomes, which will amount in 1990 to kcs 477 billion, we must achieve a much higher standard in the domestic market than is the case today. Comrade Husak described this as a matter of primary importance, and in our practical management work we must consider this as a fundamental (?directive). A more marked increase must also be achieved in the range of high quality, locally available and prompt services. Since the sixth session of the Central Committee, some positive changes have occurred in this respect. When we talk about the quality of services, however, we do not mean merely the narrowly-defined sphere of services to the population and repairs, but the whole range of services designed to satisfy the needs of the working people. These needs, quite naturally, grow in keeping with the development of socialist society.

We must unconditionally improve the quality of public catering, public transportation, communications, attention to the housing stock and the quality of services provided free of charge. In all these sectors there still exist serious shortcomings, which provoke justified dissatisfaction and criticism from the population. Furthermore, the protection of consumer rights is still largely ineffectual. Together with tackling these problems, we must seek the most appropriate organizational methods for the provision of services.

Implementation of the tasks which we are setting ourselves for this 5-year period must naturally contribute as far as possible to improving the qualitative conditions of the life and work of the people. The interests of our social and economic development mean that we must continue to alter, in a purposeful way, the conditions, nature, and content of our work. We must proceed from the basis that the creative aspect of our work is assuming increasingly greater importance. Consequently, in modernizing and reconstructing production capacity and in mechanizing the production process and introducing automation and electronics in this process and introducing automation and electronics in this process, we must consistently bear in mind the need to reduce the proportion of manual and unskilled work, work which is excessively tiring, repetitive operations or those which are carried out in unhealthy or high-risk environments. The consistent reduction in the share of such work, which amounts to almost one-third of all labor input today, must be considered as a great social achievement. We must realize that today's educated and qualified worker is not attracted by outdated equipment and technology, and that the continually more intensive penetration of the latest findings of science and technology in production processes must, of necessity, lead to a general increase in the intellectual content of the work process.

Comrades, delegates, as we approach the Eighth 5-Year Plan we must make appropriate use of the experience and results produced by the initiative of the working people in honor of the 17th congress, of the pledges taken in the most diverse production spheres, in the spheres of science, technology and other areas of the life of society, pledges which have been organized by the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement, the Socialist Youth Union, the national committees and the other organizations of the National Front.

The initiative of the Central Council of Trade Unions is also a way to achieve this, for the development of the movement for reducing material expenditure, increase the productivity of labor, for a considerable improvement of the quality of the products manufactured. The development of those movements which aim at promoting and speeding up the development of science and technology also deserves great attention. Here we are referring to the Prague appeal, and others, which have been created in a number of our regions. As in all previous 5-year plans, now also the first year of the Eighth 5-Year Plan has exceptional importance for the overall fulfillment of our intentions. The opening months of this year already confirm that we must continue to overcome the tendencies of extensive development and also some unfavorable external factors which naturally do not remain without effect on our national economy. This is why it is so important, that in the knowledge and action of the whole economic sphere and in particular of management cadres at all levels of state and economic managment, the new approaches which were spoken of in the political report are fully implemented, and without their consistent implementation, our goals of today and the future will stop half way.

From the very beginning of the Eighth 5-Year Plan, the management sphere, ministers, directors of enterprises, factories, their staff, the staff of their colleagues, must go along the single passable and possible way, that is the orientation of all to finding ways of achieving greater effective necessary resources, and to include all work collectives in the most effective and wide way in this certainly not easy process. The tasks which will be set out by our congress demand that all of our party should concentrate efforts on securing them responsibly. We are convinced that communists, in whatever sector, will be an example in their work, in their responsible fulfillment of tasks, in the development of initiatives, also in this period when it is a matter of such wide reaching and important changes which are intended to secure further successful development of our society, just as they have always been in the past. We are bound to do this by the proud traditions of our party, which has always stood at the head of the struggle for social progress, which leads our society on the way of the building of socialism, strives for the continually richer and happier life of our people, for the development of our beautiful homeland, the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic. [applause]

Lenard Address

LD270011 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1730 GMT 26 Mar 86

["Radio Newsreel" program]

[Excerpts] Good evening, esteemed listeners. We welcome you to the Radio Newsreel. The first part will consist of a report from today's proceedings of the 17th CPCZ Congress. A discussion of the political report submitted by the party's Central Committee and on other congress documents was on the agenda.

The morning session was opened by Comrade Antonin Kapek. He briefed the delegates on the reaction of the citizens of our homeland to the congress and about pledges that have been either fulfilled or newly made, through which working people voice their resolve to support and implement Congress resolutions by their creative and positive work.

The first to speak at the debate was Comrade Jozef Lenart, first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, who said, among other things:

[Begin Lenart recording] The trust received by Slovakia from our common homeland was transformed by the people into deeds for the common good under the leadership of Communists by carrying out industrialization. Reflected in this development is the jointly created and enriched integrated Czechoslovak economy, which has enabled an optimal utilization of both the subjective and objective conditions of the Czech and Slovak Republic to be achieved. The stronger the integrated Czechoslovak economy, the faster the two republics develop.

As Slovakia's share in the formation of the national income grows, so does our responsibility for statewide results in the political, economic, and social sense. Our responsibility to the Republic, our positive attitude to the new upsurge of the Czechoslovak economy is expressed in the fact that within the framework of the statewide growth in the national income by 18 to 19 percent in the final year of the 5-year plan, in Slovakia we must achieve an increase of 23 and 25 percent, with the social product rising by only 14 percent.

These are tasks that are exceptionally demanding and mobilizing, and which we have not yet faced from the viewpoint of effectiveness in Slovakia, in the period of building socialism to date. After all, the national income is to rise three times as fast as production input. To fulfill these tasks, the party is mobilizing the creative forces of the people. In this light we see, in sharper relief, weak spots and problems, which we have to tackle more resolutely. Despite the fact that we fulfilled volume indicators in the last 5-year plan and made progress in some qualitative ones, the fact that we have been behind in such cardinal tasks as the growth of quality, productivity, and effectiveness of international trade was subjected to serious criticism at the CPSL Congress. We witness among a section of managerial workers a certain trend toward mediocrity, hesitation, and even a lack of belief in the realism of tasks. Surviving habits acquired during the period of extensive development, connected with the industrialization of Slovakia, play their role in this. The great feat has brought imposing results in the transformation of backward Slovakia into an industrially advanced country, but it influenced so profoundly the thinking and attitudes of managerial workers that they parted with these habits only with difficulty. The transition to the intensification of the economy has thus pressuposed both the thinking and psychological transformation of cadres -- a purposeful political work, so as to be able to catch the main modernization trends of world science and technology. This is also why the CPSL Central Committee has deemed it necessary to organize theoretical and practical seminars and consultations for party and economic officials with leading representatives of Soviet science with the purpose of explaining key issues more thoroughly.

We are also pushing through this line of demanding preparation and modern thinking in the institutions of higher learning, and the congress has demanded from them in the very interest of this to radically improve the quality of the standard of teaching and upbringing and to cooperate effectively with practice. We have to speed up this transformation in thinking and deepen it in such a way so that is manifested in the quality of managerial processes, in the results of the planned rates of the growth of the national income.

In keeping with the report of the CPCZ Central Committee in Slovakia, too, we regard quality in the broadest sense and the quality of products in particular to be an important sources of the growth of the national income and better satisfaction of needs. The marked progress in quality, innovations, and in structural changes calls for higher descipline and what is decisive courageous and vigorous application of the results of science and technology. For this reason, in the sense of the political report of the CPCZ Central Committee, we in the Slovak Socialist Republic are duty-bound to step up creative ability and the ability to see things through as well as organize in the entire complex of science and production use. Although it is still necessary in Slovakia to increase manpower employed in industry, the building sector and in services, the basis line, as in the CSSR, is modernization and reconstruction. Timely completion of the relevant projects should be ensured by new methods of material incentives and by invoicing for completed plants.

We welcome the CEMA program up to the year 2000, but we have to note that there still exist a great many weak spots in our work which have not been drawn into the program. There persists romantic autarchy in the field of science and technology and an underestimation of cooperation and specialization. Wherever we take tasks upon ourselves, Communists must see to it that both the dates and parameters specified in the programs are met. One must not permit liberalism here. An in view of the wide range of the modernization programs at home and the narrow scientific and reserch base, we must prepare ourselves well for a rapid utilization of results, which will be resolved within the framework of the program.

Joint Czechoslovak-Soviet workplaces, such Robot in Presov, the cybernetics laboratory of the Slovak Academy of Sciences in Bratislava, joint genetics reserch at the Research Institute of Livestock Production in Nitra -- this is a modest beginning for the new progressive road, which is, however, still impeded by various bureaucratic obstacles. They must be eliminated with greater determination. Economic and legal conditions must be created which will encourage this process.

Comrades! Proceeding from the report on the CPCZ Central Committee delivered by Comrade Husak, we are faced with doing everything necessary to ensure that the CPSL, as a solid detachment of the CPCZ, is prepared to fulfill new tasks. The fact that its ranks have increased by more than 180,000 members and candidate members since the 14th congress, especially young people, and that the working core has been strengthened, is an expression of confidence. The Central Committee report calls for raising the role of the party member and the responsibility of members and officials toward the people. This will require that we implant into the consciousness and conduct of young communists that by joining the party, they have not won privileges, but revolutionary duties. They have decided voluntarily in favor of a demanding regime in thier life, and their reward is profound moral satisfaction, class, patriotism, and human gratification from a fruitfully filled life.

We want to continue to keep in sight the quality of the party: its purity, the ncessity to rid ourselves of career seekers and those who shame the name the member of the party of their conduct.

In this spirit, we pledge to work with the statutes in such a way so that they are a living instruction and inner need of Communists to act in accordance with them; so that the application of the statutes helps to push through the intensification of the economy, effects faster implementation of the results of science and technology in practice, and calls to responsibility in the spirit of the statutes those who do not fulfill this line of the party.

Our experience, too, says that only the method of criticism and self-criticism leads to development, and that only by drawing lessons from mistakes can contradictions be overcome. This is why we will nurture and systematically develop criticism and self-criticism so that it has a place in each organization and in the managerial structure in particular. We are profoundly convinced that if the forces of the party are channeled toward the present main front, the front of the acceleration of the intensification of the economy and modernization of education; if Communists will not only subscribe to this program but will also carry it out; if we win the working people over for it; we shall also achieve victory on this decisive sector. I want to ensure the congress that Communists in Slovakia will make a dignified contribution to this. [end recording]

POTAC ON ECONOMIC CHANGES IN 5-YEAR PLAN

LD261028 Prague CTK in English 0940 GMT 26 Mar 86

[Text] Prague March 26 (CTK) -- The 8th Five-Year Plan (1986-90) brings an essential change in the conception of the development of the Czechoslovak national economy, Svatopluk Potac said here last night.

The Czechoslovak deputy premier and chairman of the State Planning Commission was addressing a press conference attended by foreign journalists accredited to the 17th Czechoslovak Communist Party Congress. He pointed out that the basic feature of the new conception is the speeding up of Czechoslovakia's economic development. In the 8th Five-Year Plan period the growth rate of the national income will rise by 70 per cent against the previous five-year plan period which means an average annual growth of the national income by 3.5 per cent. The economic development is to be ensured mainly by intensification factors with energy and material outlays kept on the level of the year 1985, Svatopluk Potac stressed.

He informed the journalists of an experiment being prepared in Czechoslovakia in which management based only on two indicators would be tested in four production economic units. The indicators are prescribed level of payments to the state budget and the level of contribution to social security.

The deputy premier pointed out that the prognoses of Western economists that Czechoslovakia would not extricate itself from the economic isolation caused by the West's discrimination have failed to materialize. After ten years, Czechoslovakia found itself last year in the position of a creditor also in relation to non-socialist countries. In 1986-1990, it will continue to reduce its debt. "By the first half of this five-year plan period Czechoslovakia will honour all its obligations it has towards foreign creditors," he pointed out. In 1981-85, Czechoslovakia gave priority to attaining economic balance in external relations over acceleration of economic development. In 1986-1990, investments in modernization and reconstruction will rise distinctly especially in the processing industry and metallurgy, Czechoslovakia will allocate 20,000 million crowns to the protection, creation and improvement of the environment. Under long-term intentions, the resources spent on this sphere are to double every five years by the end of the century.

Svatopluk Potac underscores the extraordinary importance of cooperation with the CEMA states, especially the Soviet Union, for the Czechoslovak economy. The Soviet Union is a vitally important partner for Czechoslovakia. Raw materials account for 80 per cent of Czechoslovak imports from the Soviet Union and finished products make up 80 per cent of Czechoslovak exports to the USSR.

LEADERS ATTEND GALA FOR CONGRESS DELEGATES

LD252240 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2030 GMT 25 Mar 86

[Text] A gala evening was held in the National Theater tonight for the delegates and guests of 17th CPCZ Congress. In the program called "Greetings to 17th Congress of the Party" our prominent artists paid their respect to the summit of Czechoslovak Communists. Those present greeted Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic, with cordial applause. Places of honor were also taken by Presidium members of the CPCZ Central Committee: Vasil Bilak, Peter Colotka, Karel Hoffmann, Alois Indra, Milos Jakes, Antonin Kapek, Josef Kempny, Josef Korcak, Jozef Lenart and Lubomir Strougal.

Present also were candidate members of the Presidium of the party Central Committee Jan Fojtia, Josef Haman, and Miloslav Hruskovic; Secretaries of the party Central Committee Mikulas Beno, Josef Havlin, and Jindrich Polednik; members of the Secretariat of the party Central Committee Zdenek Horeni and Marie Kabrhelova; and Chairman of the CPZC Central Control and Audit Committee Jaroslav Hajn. Present at the festive evening were also local and foreign guests to the 17th CPCZ Congress. In a cultural program performed members of prominent Czechoslovak professional ensembles, outstanding singers, musicians, and poetry readers who with their interpreting art made famous the Czechoslovak art all around the world.

HUSAK RECEIVES LCY, WPK CONGRESS DELEGATES

LD261635 Prague CTK in English 1600 GMT 26 Mar 86

[Text] Prague March 26 (CTK) -- Czechoslovak Communist Party General Secretary Gustav Husak received the heads of delegations of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK] in the course of today's deliberations at the 17th Congress of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia. In their discussion, Gustav Husak, member of the Presidium of the League of Communist of Yugoslavia Central Committee Ali Sukrija, and Politburo member of the Workers' party of Korea Pak Song-chol exchanged information about the activities of their parties and the fulfillment of tasks of building socialism in their countries. They discussed further development of the Czechoslovak Communist Party's cooperation with the two parties and also some international topics.

HUSAK SPEECH TO 27TH CPSU CONGRESS PUBLISHED

For the text of a speech delivered by Gustav Husak at the 26 February afternoon session of the 27th CPSU Congress, see page 0 1 of the Party Congresses section of the National Affairs supplement of the 25 March USSR DAILY REPORT.

LIBYA DISCUSSES CLOSER TECHNOLOGICAL COOPERATION

AU170945 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 10 Mar 86 p 2

[Text] Tripoli (ADN) -- GDR Minister of Electrical Engineering and Electronics Felix Meier discussed deepening scientific-technological and economic cooperation between the GDR and Libya with members of the Libyan Government in Tripoli. The minister met with Fawzi al-Shakshuki, secretary for planning and chairman of the joint commission of the GDR and the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah; Mubarak al-Shamikh, secretary for communications and maritime transport; and with other responsible Libyan personalities. In this context the Libyan side voiced interest in the GDR's participation in the further construction of the country.

Extensive conversations took place at the booths of Libya and of other countries during a visit to the international Tripoli 1986 fair. The combines for automated installation construction; electronic communication equipment; the Jena Carl Zeiss combine; and the electrical engineering export-import foreign trade enterprise participated among others in the GDR collective exhibition.

Planning Secretary Fawzi al-Shakshuki; other leading staffworkers of various secretary's offices; representatives of the economy and public life as well as of the diplomatic corps attended the reception given by Dr Wolfgang Bator, GDR ambassador to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah on GDR Day.

WILLI STOPH MEETS WITH ECUADOREAN MINISTER

DW261001 East Berlin Television Service in German 1830 GMT 25 Mar 86

[Announcer-read report]

[Text] Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, conferred today with Xavier Neira, Ecuador's minister for industries, commerce, and integration. Both expressed satisfaction with the present state of economic relations between the two countries. Xavier Neira expressed the interest of his government in intensifying economic and trade relations with the GDR. Willi Stoph stressed the GDR's readiness to enhance the mutually advantageous cooperation. To this end, the fourth meeting of the GDR-Ecuador commission offers extensive options, both sides noted.

BRIEFS

TRANSMISSION VIA SATELLITE COMPUTER -- Jena, 26 Mar (ADN) -- A continual system of information transmission from the work stations of design engineers via a satellite computer (intermediate computer) to the electronic data processing installation of the data center has been set up at the Carl Zeiss Jena combine (Gera Bezirk). The principle of distributed data processing which has been implemented, has proved successful in the design of optical systems for precision instrument construction. Scientists and engineers active in this field were given nine new interactive work stations in 1985. They develop and design optical components -- which must meet the highest standards -- on the screen in a dialogue with the computer. Apart from higher product quality, the Jena engineers also achieve considerable time savings. While the design of a microscope lens once took roughly 440 hours, engineers now produce a design in a third the time on the graphic display unit. [Excerpts] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1052 GMT 26 Mar 86 LD]

SIDRA MANEUVERS ISOLATE U.S. IN WORLD COMMUNITY

LD261459 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 26 Mar 86

[Krzysztof Wojna commentary]

[Text] The United States has once again found itself isolated. Anyone who follows international issues will easily notice that in the 1980's, during Ronald Reagan's terms of office, there have been many more such situations than in the past.

In the United States the position-of-strength policy is presented as proof that the United States has been cured of the complexes it developed in the lost war in Vietnam. That war made America aware that its strength may be effective, but only within certain specific bounds. Today the United States is beginning once again to behave as if the lessons of Vietnam were only a passing illness and not a dramatic experience which should forever remain in the memory of the whole nation and its highest representatives.

The ostentatious maneuvers off the Libyan coast have met with the sharp criticism of the majority of the world's countries. Even if they are abstaining from direct criticism, U.S. allies are distancing themselves from Washington. After all, the Americans are creating dangerous precedents and are provoking an explosion in the very place where particular caution ought to be taken.

The Gulf of Sidra is a pretext. This stretch of water lies thousands of miles from the United States and has nothing to do with U.S. security. Even if experts in maritime law say the range of Libyan sovereignty may be subject to discussion as far as the Gulf of Sidra is concerned, this cannot serve as a reason for provocative moves leading to bloodshed. Such, for example, is the position adopted by Italy, a NATO member country and a very close U.S. ally.

A few years ago Washington unsuccessfuly tried to impose upon Western Europe its views regarding the building of a gas pipeline through which Siberian gas is today being channeled. The countries concerned ended up rejecting the call for an embargo on the supply of equipment needed to build this pipeline. A few months ago, the attempt to organize an international economic blockade of Libya ended in fiasco. The United States has always been isolated in its policy toward the left-wing authorities of Nicaragua. The contemptuous attitude of the United States toward such Soviet initiatives as the proposal to stop nuclear arms tests has met with universal criticism.

The list of occasions on which the world does not agree with U.S. policy grows ever longer.

URBAN COMMENTS ON HUNGER STRIKE, CHURCH ROBBERIES

LD252024 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 25 Mar 86

[Wanda Pawlowicz report on 25 March news conference by Polish Government Spokesman Jerzy Urban; passages in quotation marks by Urban]

[Excerpts] Jerzy Urban gave information about the second round of talks between Poland and the PRC, which ended 20 March in Beijing, and the signing of an agreement on air services: "The agreement signed allows carriers from both sides to begin direct air connections, which will greatly facilitate journeys, mainly duty ones. The implementation of a direct link between Warsaw and Beijing will, presumably, take place by the end of the year and will be preceeded by charter flights.

"In connection with the great interest shown by public opinion in the robbery in the Gniezno Cathedral, I wish to give you some information of a more general character related to the issue of theft and robbery in churches: In the years 1981-85 the police were informed about more than 3,000 robberies, involving break-ins of church buildings or presbyteries. There are figures involving all religions, but 90 percent of them are break-ins or robberies of Roman Catholic churches. About 2,069 perpetrators were apprehenededd or rather, detected; not all of them were apprehended. About 67 percent of the perpetrators were arrested. The total value of goods stolen in that period amounted to 295 million zlotys. Goods to the value of 99 million zlotys were recovered. However, the material loss is not necessarily the main injury. Crimes committed to the detriment of the church amount to 0.2 percent to 0.3 percent of all recorded robberies and break-ins in Poland."

The prosecution of perpetrators is often made more difficult by the late reporting or even nonreporting of thefts. For years now, the police have drawn attention to the need for better protection of churches against thieves, and have given professional advice.

Jerzy Urban then went on to polemize with information given by the Voice of America: "On 20 March, the Voice of America, in a dispatch by Jan (?Zalewski) states that, despite the statement made on Tuesday by Jerzy Urban, the Polish People's Republic's press spokesman, that there was no demonstration in Poland against the price increases, the newspaper DIE WELT writes that thousands of people demonstrated in Gdanask. Let me remind you of the circumstances: Well, some of the Western press reported (?as it happens after informers who were not telling the truth) that a demonstration against the price hikes set off from the St Brygida Church in Gdansk, and that it reached the Polish State Railways station in Gdansk.

"I said at the Tuesday conference that this was pure invention, that no such thing took place. I pointed out the source of this false information; I pointed out a source from precisely that church. Thus, it was not a demonstration that set out from there; it was untruth that came from there. I wish to point out, in connection with this, through the fact that the Voice of America has returned to this subject, the information mechanism that we come across in the West. Quite simply, they deny what I have said, referring to the fact that DIE WELT wrote that thousands of people demonstrated -- so we have some sort of vicious cirlce of information here. Some Western papers report a piece of news which is untrue, I deny it, whereupon Voice of America undermines what I have said, stating that it must be true since that is what DIE WELT reported."

The first question addressed to the government press spokesman was whether a group of people has abandoned a hunger strike in a Warsaw prison: "Andrzej Gorski broke off his hunder strike on 21 March and Edmund Krasowski broke his off on 23 March. They both made a statement to the detention center governor that they ended their hunger strike. They did not explain their motives. Czeslaw Bielecki is continuing his hunger strike. His state of health has not changed. Wlodzimierz Woroniecki, who was arrested for a criminal offense, also is continuing his hunger strike. What do the authorities think about the continuation of the strike? They consider it a means that harms the person who adopts this method of excerting pressure on prison authorities. Experience has shown that such methods are fruitless. Hunger strikes are something normal in prison service; it is one of the constant prison problems, and in fact, not only in Poland."

The next question: Will Deputy Premier Zbigniew Szalajda meet the pope in Rome? "Deputy Premier Szalajda's visit to the Vatican is not envisaged. Deputy Premier Szalajda is going there for talks with the Italian Government.

The REUTER correspondent asked Jerzy Urban what the answer was to the complaint submitted by the family of Marcin Antonowicz? "The prosecutor in Olsztyn dismissed their complaint and extensively substantiated why he did so, meaning the complaint about the discontinuance of the proceedings. This decision about the discontinuance of the investigation has thus become legally binding."

Foreign journalists also asked whether there had been any progress concerning the agricultural foundation in talks between the government and the Episcopate. The spokesman said that there was not, and the conference with Jerzy Urban ended at that point.

POLITYKA ON REGIME, SOLIDARITY, CHURCH

AU211437 Warsaw POLITYKA in Polish 15 Mar 86 p 3

[Dariusz Jadowski article: The Dynamic of Rebellion -- the Dynamic of Willpower"]

[Excerpts] It is natural that after 40 years of the independent PPR, the thesis is being cautiously and sorrowfully put forward that sections of Poles still continue to profess patriotism relating to national liberation and not to devotion to the state. Patriotism based on devotion to the state is an expression of modern political culture and primarily denotes rationalism in approaching the affairs of public and social life, the understanding of the goals and principles of the functioning of the state, and the desirable relations between the authority and society -- relations that are proper to a given form of the political system.

The changes that occurred in our country after World War II and that were often carried out without taking account of our social foundations and objective determining factors were not a good teacher of the Polish community, because they were based on myths and dogmas and because they resulted in demagogy and fanaticism or in conformism and apathy -- a development that is in conflict with scientific socialism.

Responsible for this were those who have stimulated sociopolitical life and who have often extinguished the idea of self-government and representative bodies in the past 40 years, thus violating not only the principles of socialism, but also strangling the incipient sense of one's devotion to the state. The trend toward centralized power was an expression of expediency that was initially related to dogmatism and almost all the time of efforts to ignore the objective requirements of economic and social life in Poland and to political shortsightedness.

The lessons of 1956 and 1970 have not prevented distortions in the policy of the government and have failed to prevent the mutilation of the idea of work in the PPR. This mutilation was caused by defects of the motivational and economic systems, by the disappearance of the ideological reasons for work, by the degradation of the working man, and by the loss of factors such as the meaning and desirability of work. This is the most serious sin committed by the former group leaders whose responsibility for the sufferings and toils of our people who have lived from crisis to crisis, for making socialism unpopular, and for undermining one's trust in the party and its ideology should be subjected to ethical and philosophic analyses from the Marxist point of view. By creating objective reasons for social protests and rebellions, the successive leadership have helped to consolidate that negative feature of Polish life which we know as not appreciating daily peaceful work and glorifying combative spurts, struggle, and resistance.

The economic, social, and ideological policy which has produced the distortions we all know has also had its roots in society because of the conformism and passivity of the people in the administrative, economic, scientific, cultural, propaganda, and order-keeping apparatus.

There have been many people who, while rejecting any farsighted and realistic thinking, have found it much easier to support the system of nepotism, bribes, double economic standards, and of the construction of democratic and egalitarian society that has no ideological moral commitment and no responsibilities for taking care of others and of the future.

It was the workers class that for purely objective and economic reasons tried to oppose the distortions of the political, economic, ideological, and social line of the socialist state. June 1956, December 1970, and August 1980 are the hallmarks of the consistent growth of the awareness of this class. However, 1981 completedly canceled the meaning of the August events. The massive opposition against distortions was deprived a realistic leadership capable of modern thinking. Our people rose in pursuit of ideals, but were blind to the conditions in which they lived.

Mechanisms of "national pathology" such as demagogy, fanaticism, and shortsightedness -- these mechanisms had been previously present in the dogmatic-secretarian distortions of some of our countrymen in the party-state apparatus in the fifties -- found their embodiment in solidarity.

Of course, I do not suggest that all the participants in the Polish "storm and stress of 1981" succumbed to romantic illusions. Some of them, desperate but responsible, saw Solidarity as the last and only force of renewal, and some of them were moved by private advantage, cynicism, and egoism. However, the movement as a whole was dominated by emotions rather than reason, and this made individuals, when in a crowd, lose their identity, responsibility, and self-control.

The so-called extremist wing took political and psychological hold of the movement because the bitter and excessively emotional mob felt a need for radicalism. That is why demogogy, megalomania, and showing-off went hand in hand with "battles" and often suicidal "successes." It is enough to recall the obvious proof of political stupidity such as "the message to the working people of Eastern Europe."

It is impossible to ignore the third specific feature of life in our country, namely, the Catholic Church. Some 40 years ago the author Osmanczyk wrote that militancy with a strong ethical center was needed in order to rehabilitate national and state-oriented morality. It is proof of his political realism that he understood that Christian ethics were the most effective source of such morality for Poles and that these ethics were closer to them than Marx's ideas.

The government failed to draw such a realistic conclusion and forgot about the existence of an institution of honest compromise in the first 10 years of People's Poland. But, exploiting its mighty authority among the people, was the Catholic Church able to make reasonable use of its doctrinal concepts and enormous political experience under different circumstances? Did it, for example, make the effort to propagate work as the basic state-oriented idea among people? After all, theology views work as one of the fundamental values and solidarity in work as a kind of love. The church analyzes this idea in many Vatican documents in various doctrinal contexts. Stefan Cardinal Wyszynski, "the primate of the millennium," bestowed special significance on the idea of work in our country. Cardinal Wysznyski professed idealistic philosophy, but this did not prevent him from embracing political realism in temporal issues and from addressing his countrymen in this way in August 1980: "Without honest and effective work, even the best economic system will fail and we will have to incur more and more debts." So much for the words spoken from the most dignified pulpit. But let us take a look at the daily work of the average church parishes. Many of these centers of true Polish life have responded to that call, but they have done so against the idea of the state. They continue to selfishly attract people for their own (almost political) institution and to make people to view their fatherland only in metaphysical terms. This kind of the Catholic Church makes it difficult for our people to embrace through ethics that which represents political realism in this world. It has consolidated the now archaic tendency to approach reality in an emotional way.

All the aforementioned observations are meant to make the people to realize that they have a problem on their hands, a problem that does not amount to an irreversible fate, but that requires us at last to pay attention to it. Today, when we are in the midst of changes and reforms, we must not operate only in the categories of economic macrostructures. We must consistently tackle the issue of Polish national individualities and of building socialism in the Polish way.

The correct functioning of the state, especially of the one that has adopted a progressive sociopolitical system, is determined by the awareness of the people employed by the state apparatus that they should serve the nation and by the awareness of the nation that it should serve the state.

In this way we should at last take the sting out of poet Orwid's barbed statement that "the Polish people are as great in their patriotism as they are nothing as a society."

JARUZELSKI WELCOMES LCY'S ZARKOVIC, DELEGATION

LD250003 Warsaw PAP in English 2303 GMT 24 Mar 86

[Speech by PZPR First Secretary Jaruzelski welcoming an LCY delegation led by Vidoje Zarkovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, at a 24 March meeting in Warsaw's Palace of the Council of Ministers -- "abridged" version]

[Text] Warsaw, March 24: We vividly recall the last year's visit to Yugoslavia, the atmosphere of cordial hospitality, the great material and cultural achievements of your socialist federation. We conducted then, in a friendly manner, open, constructive and fruitful talks. They have contributed to the deepening of mutual understanding and confidence. They have outlined real prospects for an essential expansion of Polish-Yugoslav cooperation. They have produced tangible impulses in all its domains. Nations of such difficult and very similar history, linked by bonds of traditional friendship, ideas of socialism and internationalism, easily find a common language, and understand each other well.

Poland and Yugoslavia, in spite of the enormous disproportion in forces, firmly opposed Nazi aggression. We are proud that our nations made a significant contribution to the victory of anti-Hitlerite coalition, in which the decisive role was played by the Soviet Union, by its heroic army. You personally participated, Comrade Zarkovic, in the liberation struggle waged by the partisan army commanded by the legendary leader, Marshal Josip Broz Tito. Poles, too, were among your troops. The feat of Yugoslav freedom fighters is well known to us and deeply respected in this country.

There were great similarities between Poland and Yugoslavia in the process of transforming the struggle for national liberation into the struggle for social liberation of working people. In this, communists played the leading role. The League of Communists of Yugoslavia and the Polish United Workers Party proved that both in war and in peaceful construction they are able of standing up to their historical mission, that they are a leading, dynamism-imparting force within their nations.

The scope of our cooperation has expanded considerably in recent years on the ground of common state goals and class interests. This finds expression in the favourable and rapid development of political and economic relations between Poland and Yugoslavia, as well as in the close contacts, marked for their fankness and mutual understanding, between the Polish United Workers Party and the League of Communists of Yugoslavia.

On this occassion I wish to extend all communists of Yugoslavia best wishes of successful course and fruitful results of the forthcoming 13th LCY Congress, for the benefit of further socialist development of your, fraternal to us, country.

More than 40 years of construction of socialism in Poland is a period of historic, revolutionary transformations. And though we have had difficult, sometimes dramatic moments -- the achievements of socialism in Poland are unquestionable. Our party, the working class, all the patriotic forces of the nation are going to protect and multiply these achievements. We are convinced that the approaching 10th Congress of the Polish United Workers Party will confirm, develop and enrich this line.

We ahve followed with utmost attention the debates of the 27th Congress of the CPSU. It has conducted a thorough analysis of the present stage of socialist construction in the USSR. It has outlined ambitious tasks reaching out into the 21st century. It has undertaken the task of stepping up progress in every domain of life. We regard the results of the 27th Congress as an exceptionally valuable contribution to the theory and practice of socialist construction in the contemporary world.

We believe that the most important task for all parties and nations, for progressive movements and social organizations is to conteract the danger of an outbreak of a nuclear war, to create conditions for solving the emerging problems along the road of equal-right international cooperation. This is the reason why we have welcomed with particular appreciation and resolutely support Soviet proposals aiming to radically halt the arms race, and in particular to eliminate nuclear weapons by the end of the present century.

An essential change in the current dangerous world situation requires, however, the will of all big powers. The Soviet Union has once again showed this will and determination. Now, is the time for the United States and its allies to do the same. This is the only way to halt the deadly danger the world is facing. This chance must not be wasted. All states, big and small, members of alliances and non-aligned countries -- have the right and duty to speak on this matter. For it concerns the right to life -- of individuals, states and nations.

Time presses. The programme of militarization of outer space threatens to push the world into the vortex of superarmaments of hard-to-foresee consequences. It is high time that this spiral was halted. As of last year the USSR halted all nuclear test blasts. The United States bears at present the entire responsibility for further developments in the sphere of nuclear armaments.

Poland is ready to intensively participate in all initiatives and undertakings which in a concrete manner avert from Europe the spectre of a dangerous conflict, and bring closer the return of the climate of trust and understanding. We regard at that respect for the political-territorial order shaped after the Second World War as an indisputable condition.

In the current situation the non-aligned countries may play a particularly important role, with Yugoslavia having great influence and prestige among them. Their voice against the policy of armaments and confrontation has strongly resounded many a time. The movement of non-aligned countries constitutes also today a significant factor of countering the plans to transform the entire globe into a barrel of gunpowder with burning fuse.

With this thought in mind we are invariably coming out in favour of strengthening the role of the United Nations. We are voicing our solidarity with the nations of Asia, Africa, Latin and Central America that are fighting against racism, neocolonialism and imperialist dominance, for their full national, social, and economic liberation, for a new international economic order.

The talks we held today once again confirmed that both our parties, adhering to the revolutionary theory of scientific socialism and also allowing for the concrete conditions under which they are operating, lead their nations in the historic reconstruction of social and economic relations.

We rejoice over the permanently intensifying cooperation between the Polish United Workers' Party and the League of Communists of Yugoslavia. It brings social and youth organizations closer together, backs up economic and cultural cooperation, serves well the friendship of our nations and class community of international communist and worker movements.

Delegation Visits Warsaw Enterprise

LD270024 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1541 GMT 25 Mar 86

[Text] Warsaw, 25 Mar (TANJUG) -- The LCY delegation led by Vidoje Zarkovic, President of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, today visited the Warsaw telkom works for the production of telephone equipment, where talks were held with representatives of the management, sociopolitical organizations, and self-management bodies.

The delegation, which includes Dobrivoje Vidic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and Stanislav Stojanovic, executive secretary of the Presidium, was accompanied at the Warsaw works by Jozef Czyrek, member of the PZPR Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee, and Janusz Kubasiewicz, first secretary of the Warsaw PZPR Committee.

During the meeting Vidoje Zarkovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, greeted the working people of this collective on behalf of working people and Communists of Yugoslavia, and then emphasized: "I can say with satisfaction that our visit to Poland and the talks between our delegation and Comrade Jaruzelski and other Polish leaders have reaffirmed the traditionally friendly relations and cooperation between our parties, peoples, and countries. The talks also reaffirmed the readiness of both sides to expand this friendship and cooperation, in the mutual interest as well as in the interests of peace and socialism."

Zarkovic expressed satisfaction that this collective cooperates with Yugoslav enterprises, emphasizing that there are a considerable number of such collectives in both countries and that it is good that there are increasing numbers of them. Recalling that the value of trade between the two countries is approaching $1 billion, one-third of which is carried out in the context of specialization and cooperation, Zarkovic emphasized: "In this way we can become involved in up-to-date technical and technological processes more easily and more rapidly as well as increasing productivity of labor and improving the quality of our products."

During the conversation, in which members of the delegation Dobrivoje Vidic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; and Stanislav Stojanovic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium also took part, it was also said that cooperation between the two countries is also rich in other spheres. Recently an agreement was signed on scientific-technical cooperation which covers about 200 subjects needing joint work by scientists from the two countries, with the desire that the results of such research be applied in the process of production as soon as possible.

Zarkovic acquainted representatives of the collective, which has about 6,000 workers employed in 12 sections, with the results of socioeconomic development in Yugoslavia as well as with preparations for the forthcoming LCY Congress. The president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium also pointed to the need for broader international cooperation and understanding, emphasizing that the situation in developing countries is deteriorating increasingly mainly as a result of protectionist measures by Western states.

"Whether we like it or not, these international circumstances must also affect the development of Yugoslavia, Poland, and other countries, and hinder the development of socialism. These countries must free themselves from an extensive way of conducting economic activity and they must constantly increase the productivity and efficiency of business activity and become more widely involved in the international division of labor. Making mistakes is not the worst thing: it is much worse not to correct them."

At the end of the conversation Vidoje Zarkovic emphasized that countries need peace to develop and they need friends and cooperation in all spheres. "We are therefore pleased that we have such relations with Poland. We have seen that all the conditions exist for those relations to be even better. Poles and Yugoslavs love their freedom very much and they have paid dearly for it. This is why they fight so sincerely for peace. Both are building socialism and so we need to exchange experiences. It is therefore essential that we have as many such meetings as possible," Zarkovic concluded.

The members of the delegation today also met with Yugoslavs employed in Warsaw. In the conversation there was discussion of the promotion of cooperation between the two countries, particularly in the economic shpere. Zarkovic, Vidic, and Stojanovic also visited cultural and historical monuments in the old part of the capital of Poland during the morning.

In the early evening the LCY delegation will be seen off in a festive manner at Warsaw Airport thereby ending the official part of the visit. The delegation will spend this evening and tomorrow in Krakow.

Arrives in Krakow

LD270027 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2117 GMT 25 Mar 86

[Text] Krawkow, March 25 (TANJUG) -- The League of Communists of Yugoslavis (LCY) delegation, headed by LCY Central Committee Presidency President Vidoje Zarkovic, which is on an official and friendly visit to Poland, arrived this afternoon in Krakow.

In Warsaw yesterday, the Yugoslav delegation had talks with Polish United Workers' Party (PUWP) First Secretary and Council of State Chairman Wojciech Jaruzelski on bilateral cooperation between the two countries and parties, current international situation and the situation and developments in the international workers movement.

Lays Wreath at Auschwitz

LD261245 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 26 Mar 86

[Text] Good morning, ladies and gentlemen. We begin today's edition of our program with a report from the concentration camp in Auschwitz.

This morning Vidoje Zarkovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, paid homage to the martyrs of the Auschwitz-Birkenau camp. Together with the accompanying delegation, he visited the 17th block of the death camp, a block to which Yugoslav partisans were brought from September 1941 onward. Out of 26,000 prisoners, fewer than 6,000 came out alive. The memory of Slovene women-partisans who refused to take off their uniforms -- for which refusal they were massacred -- was honored. In silence, Vidoje Zarkovic laid flowers at the camp's wall of death.

The visit to Auschwitz ended with the signing of the visitors' book. With highest respect to the martyrs and heroes who sacrificed their lives here; may they have everlasting glory. Vidoje Zarkovic. A moment later the president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium shared the following reflection:

[Begin recording] [Zarkovic in vernacular with accompanying Polish translation] This camp is a warning to all progressive people and people who love freedom. They should fight against tyranny, against war, against crime.

[Unidentified speaker] I think that what has been (?visibly) rebuilt in Poland is perhaps the most beautiful proof of the fact that peace is something of the greatest value.

[Zarkovic] It is proof that peace is worth fighting for with all one's might; it is also a proof of the fact that it is worth fighting against fascists, against [word indistinct], regardless of the form in which they are organized. This is our sacred duty. [end recording]

Departs Krakow For Home

LD261755 Warsaw PAP in English 1720 GMT 26 Mar 86

[Text] Warsaw, March 26 (PAP) -- President of the LCY CC Presidium Vidoje Zarkovic left for Belgrade after a farewell ceremony at Krakow's Balice Airport today.

MONGOLIAN GROUP DISCUSSES ECONOMIC COOPERATION

LD262242 Warsaw PAP in English 2033 GMT 25 Mar 86

[Text] Warsaw, March 25 -- The Polish-Mongolian Commission for Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation hald a session here from March 22-25, at the close of which the sides signed a protocol on cooperation in science and technology. The session was chaired by member of the government Presidium, head of the Office of the Council of Ministers Minister Michal Janiszewski and Deputy Chairman of the Mongolia's Council of Ministers Choynoryn Suren.

The sides positively assessed the current state of bilateral economic cooperation and implementation of decisions made at the previous session, pointing out that last year's value of turnover in two-way trade outscaled the target by 15 per cent.

The present session focused on development of mutual economic relations in 1986-90. The respective agreement envisages a 25-percent increase of turnover. Mongolia will supply Poland with sheep and goat skins, wool, flourite, meat and canned food, while Polish exports mainly include industrial goods, equipment and spare parts for building materials factories.

The commission resolved that the two sides should intensify geological work and prospecting of non-ferrous metals, being carried out in Mongolia at present by a Polish Mongolian geological expedition. In view of expected joint exploitation and processing of the extract raw materials, the session decided to work out concrete proposals in the field and include them in a long-term programme of development of economic, scientific and technical cooperation between Poland and Mongolia till 2000, to be completed in the third quarter of this year.

The head of the Mongolian delegation also held talks with Vice-Premier Wladyslaw Gwiazda.

AGERPRES STATEMENT ON U.S.-LIBYAN CONFRONTATION

AU261825 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1811 GMT 26 Mar 86

["Declaration of the Romanian News Agency AGERPRES on the American 6th Fleet's Firing at Targets in Libya's Territory" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 26/3/1986 -- The Romanian news agency AGERPRES is empowered to state the following:

Public opinion in Romania has learned with deep worry about the aggravation of the situation in the Mediterranean following the armed incidents in the Gulf of Sidra which is part of the territorial waters of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and where the USA conducts air and naval military manoeuvres. The attacks of the American Sixth Fleet on targets in Libya's territory are inadmissible acts which infringe upon the sovereignty and territorial integrity of an independent state. The Romanian people condemns and resolutely rejects such acts which run counter to international law norms of peaceful coexistence among states and which can only poison even more the international atmosphere, generating new most serious dangers to world peace and security.

The Romanian people asks that American operations in the Mediterranean stop at once, that any provocative actions against Libya, its independence, security and territorial integrity be put an end to. High responsibility should be shown for the general interests of peace, everything should be done to halt the escalation of the conflict and of military confrontation in the Gulf of Sidra. It is an imperious demand for the cause of detente and peace that, in general, any military manoeuvres in international waters should stop. International seas and waters should not be used for purposes of war and military preparations, but only and solely for peaceful purposes.

Assessing that in the current international particularly complex circumstances, it is more necessary than ever before to do everything possible for a rational, constructive spirit to guide all states' actions, Romania is for the definitive renunciation of acts of force and threats of force in international relations, for an exclusively peaceful and negotiated settlement of all litigious issues.

In the spirit of its steadfast policy of peace and collaboration, Romania will continue to work -- with other peace-loving countries and forces -- for the liquidation of conflicts and hotbeds of tension, for a political settlement of all problems which crop up, campaigning for the strict observance, in interstate relations, of the principles of national independence and sovereignty, equality and non-interference in domestic affairs, for the establishment of a lasting climate of international collaboration, understanding and security.

SCINTEIA CONDEMNS U.S.-LIBYAN ARMED CLASHES

AU271249 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 26 Mar 86 p 6

[Editorial article: "Everything Must Be Done To Stop Military Clashes in the Mediterranean Area in Keeping With the Interests of International Peace and Security"]

[Text] Public opinion in our country, together with peace-loving public opinion throughout the world, learned with very great concern about the particularly dangerous developments in the Gulf of Sidra area.

According to press agencies' reports, grave incidents and air and naval fighting took place in the immediate vicinity of Libyan territory. Rockets were launched and military ships and ground targets were bombed, and the military clashes claimed a great number of dead and injured.

It goes without saying that such acts are absolutely inadmissible; they are a serious risk, with unpredictable consequences for peace and security in that area and in the international arena. Such developments are particularly dangerous and rouse the peoples' concern especially if one takes into account the very tense general situation in the world, the grave danger that threatens world peace, and the perpetuation of the sources of conflict in the world. The interests of peace of all peoples require that everything must be done to eliminate such sources as soon as possible and to prevent others from coming into being.

The current situation requires that one should immediately refrain from acts of force and the demonstration of force, halt the use of weapons, stop incidents and military clashes between the two countries, and respect Libya's national independence and sovereignty. Under these circumstances, the main requirement and the people's determined desire is to exercise restraint, to make reason prevail, and to act in the spirit of political lucidity, thus avoiding the situation of events becoming uncontrollable.

With good reason, developments in the Gulf of Sidra have roused anxiety and concern throughout the world. Numerous states and governments, political groupings in various countries, and public figures have voiced their deep concern about the use of force and military acts and have stressed that this can only aggravate relations between the two countries and international relations in general.

Life and international experience prove that resorting to force and armed conflicts can only generate further dangers for peace in general. In the light of this truth, it is obvious that whenever problems arise between states, it is necessary to act to resolve them by political means and negotiations.

In the spirit of Socialist Romania's well-known principled position, public opinion in our country believes that it is imperatively necessary that a sense of great responsibility for the general interests of peace prevail and that everything be done to halt the escalation of the conflict and to stop the state of confrontation in American-Libyan relations. It goes without saying that this would be in keeping with the interests of both countries and peoples and with the general requirements and aspirations of all peoples, and in keeping with the interests of peace and security in the Mediterranean, the Middle East, and throughout the world.

EGYPTIAN FOREIGN MINISTER BEGINS OFFICIAL VISIT

Arrives in Belgrade

LD251801 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1532 GMT 25 Mar 86

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 25 Mar (TANJUG) -- Egyptian Foreign Minister 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid arrived in Belgrade for an official and friendly visit to our country, at the invitation of Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs.

"Ismat 'Abd al-Majid was welcomed by Raif Dizdarevic and other officials from the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs at Belgrade airport. Also present were Milan Zupan, Yugoslav ambassador in Egypt; and Shukri Fu'ad, Egyptian ambassador in Belgrade.

Meets Vlajkovic

AU262038 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 26 Mar 86

[Text] Radovan Vlajkovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, has received Egyptian Foreign Minister "Ismat 'Abd al-Majid. The meeting was used for a talk about the latest developments in the Mediterranean, and the vital need to preserve peace and security in that part of the world was pointed out. Minister 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid also held final talks with Raif Dizdarevic in Belgrade.

Talks With Dizdarevich

LD261905 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2025 GMT 25 Mar 86

[Text] Belgrade, 25 Mar (TANJUG) -- The activity of the Nonaligned Movement in the run up to the important gatherings in Delhi and Harare was the focus of attention during talks between Raif Dizdarevich and 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid which opened in Belgrade this evening. Having stated that there are no outstanding issues in the development of bilateral cooperation between Yugoslavia and Egypt and that for years this cooperation has been very successful, the two foreign ministers discussed the present activity of the Nonaligned Movement in light of the serious international tension, of particular concern since the rapid deterioration in the situation in the Mediterranean and the Middle East region.

During the first round of talks, the two sides first of all drew attention to the pressing problems of the present jucture and then proceeded to inform each other about the consultations they conducted with the partners in the Nonaligned Movement on the eighth conference of heads of state and government of nonaligned countries due to take place in Harare in the early fall. In this connection, Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Raif Dizdarevich presented his view of the document being prepared for the meetings in New Delhi and Harare. The Egyptian minister also gave the views he has formed in the preparatory period through consultations with partners in the Nonaligned Movement.

Both sides mentioned the constantly increasing importance of the movement as a factor in international life. It was stated that today the demand for more activity by the movement in the struggle for peace and to promote relations in the world has become imperative. The importance was also underlined of the basic principles of nonalignment and the efforts to draw up the document for the forthcoming gatherings. It was stated that the time has come for a more active attitude by the movement in examining the most vital issues of the present day, the solution of which the great powers are also interested in. The most vital questions of today -- questions of peace and security -- should not be resolved on the principle of some kind of bilateralism but rather through broad and universal action by the world community.

In this evening's talks it was noted that the importance of the problems of the developing countries and their position will be discussed in detail tomorrow. As was the case at earlier meetings, the two sides expressed close or identical views in the course of their very informative and useful exchange of views.

Toasts Friendship

LD262023 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2112 GMT 25 Mar 86

[Text] [Dateline and TANJUG take 1 not received] In his formal toast Raif Dizdarevic stressed the long tradition of Yugoslav-Egyptian meetings at various levels and stressed the friendship between the two countries. The foundations for this friendship, Dizdarevic said, were laid by Presidents Tito and Al-Nasir. It is still developing today on the same principle and being constantly enriched.

Raif Dizdarevic recalled the first summit conference of nonaligned countries in Belgrade and the role of Presidents Tito, Al-Nasir, and other founders of the movement in its development and activity in the international arena. He noted the importance of the forthcoming summit in Harare and the activity of the movement toward preserving peace and security in the world.

Egyptian Foreign Minister al-Majid expressed his satisfaction with his visit to Yugoslavia and noted the friendship between Yugoslavia and Egypt. He especially underlined the role of Presidents Tito and Al-Nasir in developing cooperation between the two countries. The Egyptian minister of foreign affairs also stressed the importance of the Nonaligned Movement for preserving peace in the world. He expressed his belief that his present visit to Yugoslavia will contribute to further consolidating the friendly ties between the two countries.

Talks With Vlajkovic

LD262038 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1729 GMT 26 Mar 86

[Text] Belgrade, March 26 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav State Presidency President Radovan Vlajkovic and Egyptian Foreign Minister Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid today underscored the indispensability of the preservation of peace and security in the Mediterranean.

Radovan Vlajkovic today received the Egyptian foreign minister who is on a three-day official visit to Yugoslavia. The two sides called for the preservation of the independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of all Mediterreanean countries, and condemned all threats with force and demonstrations of force in the region.

Within the exchange of views on topical international questions, attention was devoted also to preparations for the upcoming non-aligned gatherings in New Delhi and Harare. Vlajkovic and Al-Majid pointed up the need for further efforts towards strengthening the Movement of Non-aligned Countries and its concrete contributions to the solution of open international problems.

Vlajkovic and Al-Majid stated their countries' interest in a further quest of an equitable and lasting solution to the Middle East crisis, a solution which, as they set out, above all presupposes the recognition of the inalienable right of Palestinians to self-determination and their own state. In this context, Vlajkovic and Al-Majid stressed the significance of the Palestine Liberation Organiaation (PLO) as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

Yugoslav State Presidency President Vlajkovic and Egyptian Foreign Minister al-Majid stated the mutual interest in a further advancement of cooperation between the two countries.

Received by Planinc

LD262042 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2001 GMT 26 Mar 86

[Text] Belgrade, March 26 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Premier Milka Planinc today received Egyptian Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, on an official visit to Yugoslavia.

Planinc and Al-Majid stated satisfaction with the successful development of friendly relations between the two countries, and the mutual interest in the promotion and intensification of bilateral economic cooperation. They underscored the importance of thorough preparations for the upcoming session of the Yugoslav-Egyptian Committee for Economic Cooperation, to be held in Cairo.

MENA Report on Talks

NC261654 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1515 GMT 26 Mar

[Excepts] Belgrade, 26 Mar (MENA) -- Egyptian-Yugoslav talks resumed today in Belgrade. The two parties expressed their concern at the dangerous situation in the central Mediterranean. The disarmament issue, the situation in Europe, East-West relations, and the South African problem were also discussed, as were the role and importance of the Nonaligned Movement. In connection with the latter, the two countries agreed on the need to step up the movement's activities on behalf of the peace struggle and in support of good international relations. They stressed the view that the movement should become more active and effective in light of current international problems, and in a bid to ease world tension.

Yugoslav President Radovan Vlajkovic also met with Dr 'Abd al-Majid today. Dr 'abd al-Majid gave him a verbal message from President Husni Mubarak, on ways of bolstering bilateral relations and on the Nonaligned Movement's activities in the coming period. In addition, 'Abd al-Majid has a meeting with Yugoslav Prime Minister Milka Planinc, during which Dr 'Abd al-Majid conveyed a verbal message from Prime Minister dr 'Ali Lutfi to the Yugoslav prime minister.

This morning Dr 'Abd al-Majid laid a wreath on the tomb of the late President Tito. It should be recalled that Dr 'Abd al-Majid arrived in Belgrade yesterday on a visit to Yugoslavia that will last several days.

ZARKOVIC STATEMENT ASSESSES POLAND VISIT

LD262325 Belgrade JANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1922 GMT 26 Mar 86

[Text] Belgrade, 26 Mar (TANJUG) -- Vidoje Zarkovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, flew back to Belgrade tonight after the official friendly visit to Poland at the invitation of Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State. On his return to Belgrade Vidoje Zarkovic said that the LCY delegation had extensive talks with the highest-ranking Polish state and party leaders. They exchanged views on numerous issues in bilateral cooperation, international problems, and the situation in communist and workers' movements.

Vidoje Zarkovic said that the talks with Wojciech Jaruzelski and other Polish leaders were open and that they took place in a friendly and comradely atmosphere both when views were identical and when they differed in some aspects. The Polish side showed interest in the experiences of the LCY, the development of self-management, and efforts aimed at overcoming economic difficulties, that is, the question of economic stabilization.

The LCY delegation were acquainted with the activity of the PZPR aimed at internal stabilization and socialist restoration. Vidoje Zarkovic noted that economic relations between Yugoslavia and Poland have been developing very favorably and that fruitful cooperation exists in other fields.

Both sides positively assessed bilateral cooperation and expressed a readiness to expand it further. Inter-party cooperation contributes a great deal to the positive development of cooperation in general, which is a mutural interest, Vidoje Zarkovic said.

The president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium finally expressed his gratitude at the exceptionally warm welcome and hospitality. Dobrivoje Vidic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and Stanislav Stojanivic, executive secetary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium also returned to Belgrade.

At Belgrade airport the delegation was welcomed by Dimce Belovski, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, Milan Kucan, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and other officials. Also present on the occasion were representatives of the Polish Embassy in Belgrade.

VLAJKOVIC TO VISIT DPRK IN MARCH-APRIL

LD261643 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1947 GMT 26 Mar 86

[Text] Belgrade, 26 Mar (TANJUG) -- In connection with the forthcoming visit by Rodovan Vlajkovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, to the DPRK, the official spokesman for the Federal Secretarieat for Foreign Affairs, Aleksandar Stanci, made the following statement:

At the invitatin of Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Radovan Vlajkovic, presient of the SFRY Presidency, will pay an official and friendly visit to the DPRK from 29 March to 2 April. This is the second official and friendly top-level visit to the DPRK and we are attaching great importance to it. This vsit will symbolize the continued development of friendly relations established by Presidents Tito and Kim Il-song.

The visit is taking place during a complex international effect on international relations throughout the world and on the position of the nonaligned and developing countries. The talks the two president will conduct during the visit will cover the most significant issues of bilateral cooperation, topical international political and economic problems, and the activity of the nonaligned countries and their preparations for the eighth summit of nonaligned countries in Harare.

It is expected that the visit by the presient of the SFRY Presidency and the top-level discussions he will have there will provide a fresh stimulus for the development of bilateral relations. Yugoslavia highly assesses the DPRK's importance and role, its initiatives aimed at the country's independent and peaceful unification, which contribute to the easing of tension in this part of the world. We also highly regard the efforts it is making to safeguard its independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity as well as the successes it is achieveing in the socialist development of the country.

KIRCHSCHLAEGER, PLANINC HOLD TALKS IN VIENNA

LD261737 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1456 GMT 25 Mar 86

[Text] Vienna, 25 Mar (TANJUG) -- In the course of their meeting today Dr Rudolf Kirchschlaeger, president of the Republic of Austria, and Milka Planinc, president of the FEC, spoke highly about the attained level of Yugoslav-Austrian relations and cooperation and about the openness of the dialogue between representatives of the two neighboring countries. They also stressed that, in addition, these relations are characterized by the desire to overcome the past by concentrating on future cooperation and that, as a result of their overall quality, they are a factor of stability in this part of Europe.

President of the Austrian Republic Kirchschlaeger received President of the FEC Milka Planinc today. Before the formal luncheon given in honor of the Yugoslav delegation, Rudolf Kirchschlaeger and Milka Planinc held brief talks. The Yugoslav delegation thus ended its visit to Austria.

President Kirchschlaeger and President of the FEC Milka Planinc positively assessed the results of the official Yugoslav-Austrian talks which covered all relevant issues of bilateral cooperation and the international situation as well. On this occasion more specific reference was made to the status of our national minorities in Austria. President Kirchschlaeger stressed the Austrian side's readiness to invest efforts to improve their position in line with the views and demands of representatives of Carinthian Slovenes and Burgenland Croats.

The formal luncheon, which took place at the presidency building, was attended by senior representatives of the Austrian Government and Parliament, among them Chancellor Sinowatz and Vice Chancellor Steger.

Klemencic, Loncar Meet Officials

LD261743 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0013 GMT 26 Mar 86

[Text] Vienna, March 25 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia and Austria are prepared to promote their economic and political cooperation in both the bilateral and multilateral fields--it was noted in the talks concluded here this evening between members of the Yugoslav Government delegation Vlado Klemencic and Budimir Loncar, on one side, and Austrian Government representatives, on the other. Federal Finance Secretary Klemencic and Deputy Foreign Secretary Loncar accompanied Yugoslav Prime Minister Milka Planinc on a three-day official visit to Austria which ended today.

The main subject of Klemencic's talks with Austrian economic representatives was unbalanced Yugoslav-Austrian trade disadvantageous to Yugoslavia's economy, which was said to be a limiting factor to the promotion of more comprehensive economic cooperation between the two countries.

Yugoslav and Austrian economic representatives expressed satisfaction at a certain progress made in relation to the more advanced forms of economic cooperation and joint projects in third markets. The Austrian side stated it would examine the possibilities of extending to Yugoslav partners certain tariff facilities in the field of industrial cooperation. Questions relating to the promotion of cooperation in developing traffic, tourism and other economic activities of interest to both sides were also discussed.

SFRY DELEGATION ARRIVES IN IRAQ FOR TALKS

LD232352 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2240 GMT 23 Mar 86

[Text] Baghdad, 23 Mar (TANJUG) -- A Yugoslav party delegation led by Hamdija Pozderac, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, arrived in Baghdad this evening for talks with the leadership of Iraq's Ba'th Party.

At Saddam Husayn International Airport in Baghdad, the delegation was greeted by the member of the Iraqi Revolutionary Command Council and member of the national and regional leadership of the Ba'th Party, Na'im Haddad, his aides, and by the SFRY ambassador in Iraq, Dzevad Mujezinovic.

In the course of the 7-day visit, Hamdija Pozderac will discuss interparty relations and cooperation with the leadership of the Ba'th Party. He is also expected to talk with Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, who is in charge of Ba'th Party international cooperation. The Yugoslav delegation will also meet with a delegation of the Iraqi Progressive National Front.

Hamdija Pozderac will also visit several Iraqi towns and tour some of the construction sites where work is being carried out by Yugoslav firms.

RADIO REPORTS ON SFRY PRESIDENCY SESSION

AU261957 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 26 Mar 86

[Text] At its session presided over by Radovan Vlajkovic, the SFRY Presidency discussed economic trends at the beginning of the year and activities and measures for more consistent implementation of positions and tasks from the SFRY Presidency's documents from the end of last year and from the resolution for this year.

Considering the unfavorable trends at the beginning of the year, the Presidency called attention to the obligations and responsibilities of all organs and organizations in society -- ranging from the Federation and republics and provinces to communes and organizations of associated labor -- to consider problems and undertake necessary measures with a view to halting the negative economic currents and creating conditions for solving the economic crisis as soon as possible. It was pointed out that, along with adopting, applying, and implementing the program of measures of development and economic policy, one must invest additional measures and efforts with a view to curbing inflation and increasing production and exports. It was stressed at the session that delegate assemblies should establish and publicly discuss the specific responsibility for failing to implement the policy and tasks of economic stabilization.

SERBIAN LC PLENUM ENDORSES DRAFT RESOLUTION

AU242136 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 24 Mar 86

[Text] The Central Committee of the LC of Serbia has held a session in Belgrade and endorsed the draft resolution for the 10th congress. This document will be submitted to a public party debate that will last until 30 April. Momcilo Boskovic reports:

In his introductory speech, Ivan Shojanovic said that some of the negative tendencies in economic and social development are more intensive today than they used to be in the past. Further changes in the economic system and socioeconomic relations founded on the basic tenets of the LC, the Constitution, and the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program will thereby be the most important tasks after the 10th congress too. These changes, however, cannot be made without changes in the political system, Stojanovic thinks. Specific action is what is primarily demanded from the Communists.

Stojanovic devoted a part of his speech to togetherness and to the struggle against all forms of encapsulation:

[Begin recording] It is a stand in the draft resolution for the 10th congress that the LC of Serbia will struggle for a full contribution of the SR of Serbia to the furthering of relations in the Federation as a federal state and self-managing democratic socio-political community, that it will reject any attempt at establishing bureaucratic centralism and unitarianism, but also that the LC of Serbia opposes republican and provincial encapsulations and statisms, particularist and separatist tendencies, and weakening of the role of the Federation and its organs. As concerns the overall procedure of adopting federal regulations, the LC of Serbia is of the opinion that the number of questions decided upon by consensus should be reduced to those that are the basis of the equality of peoples and nationalities. It is also necessary to exclude consensus from the procedure of adopting executive regulations.

There is also the proposal that the 10th Congress of the LC of Serbia should adopt as a special document the program of ideopolitical tasks, measures, and activities of the LC of Serbia members, organizations, and organs on implementing LCY Central Committee positions on realizing relations upon which unity and togetherness in the SR of Serbia are based. [end recording]

The first participant in the debate, Marijana Pajvancic, presented positions of the Vojvodina LC Provincial Committee on some proposals that the draft resolution also mentions. The Vojvodina communists are of the opinion, she said, that a chamber of associated labor need not be introduced into the SFRY Assembly and that the principle of consensus in decisionmaking has been regulated by the present Constitution in a satisfactory way. Aleksandar Mitrovic, however, thinks that desired results cannot be achieved without changes in the political system. There cannot be unity of the workers class if there is no chamber of associated labor in the SFRY Assembly. It is also indispensable that workers are more motivated and stimulated, so that personal incomes would depend on productivity and quality of work too.

A working group will supplement the draft resolution for the 10th Congress of the LC of Serbia by proposals and remarks made at the session today.

The Central Committee also endorsed the proposal on possible candidates for members of LCY organs from the LC of Serbia. The list for the LCY Central Committee contains 20 candidates. The 10th Congress of the LC of Serbia will elect 15 candidates by secret vote. Here are the names of the proposed candidates: Dobrivoje Vidic, Radisa Gacic, Dusica Danilovic, Nikola Jovanovic, Nerandza Jovanov, Milka Kikovic, Rade Konstandinovic, Branko Ladjevic, Dr Drasko Milicevic, Dr Mihajlo Milojevic, Mihajlo Pesic, Marica Petrovic, Milovan Popovic, Tomislav Radovic, Borislav Srebric, Dr Ivan Stojanovic, Dr Stanislav Stojanovic, Dragan Tomic, Dr. Bogdan Trifunovic, and Dusan Ckrebic.

33D SESSION OF CROATIAN LC CENTRAL COMMITTEE HELD

LD251510 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1438 GMT 24 Mar 86

[Excerpts] Zagreb 24 Mar (TANJUG) -- The main point of departure of the Croatian LC Congress resolution is the need to create prerequisites for the intensive material and social development on the basis of socialism. This guidance outlined by the commission for drawing up the congress draft resolution was adopted at the 33d session of the Croatian LC Central Committee which took place today. After a debate lasting several hours it was decided that the document, amended by the comments and suggestion made by Central Committee members, should be submitted for public debate.

At today's session, the Croatian LC Central Committee also adopted the draft report on the work of the Croatian LC and its Central Committee during the period between the 9th and 10th congresses; the list of Croatian LC Central Committee candidates for the socio-political chamber of the Croatian assembly was verified and adopted; the Croatian LC Central Committee's delegation for the republican nomination conference was elected and stands were adopted on the proposed lists of candidates for members of LCY bodies. The Central Committee also passed two decisions concerning the distribution of the funds earned from membership fees and of the funds earmarked to finance Central Committee work and Croatian LC Statutory Commission work.

Mirjana Pocek-Matic, member of the presidium of the Croatian LC Central Committee, delivered the introductory remarks on behalf of the working group which drew up the draft congress resolution. The resolution assumes that in the period ahead, the LCY must conduct a harsh struggle against the still deeply-rooted logic and ideology of a widespread approach to development in all areas of social work and socio-political activity. This is no mere ideological demand, but rather a struggle which includes both an ideological and creative settling of accounts with a widespread way of thinking and activity which has still not been overcome in the LC. The resolution is directed toward positive programs, but it also implies a struggle against all kinds of squandering of human work, energy, waste of one's own time and that of others, disorganization, waste of funds, irresponsible acts and similar phenomena.

The session continued with the members of the Central Committee holding a secret ballot to elect 16 Central Committee candidates for the socio-political chamber of the Croatian Assembly.

The Central Committee also expressed its opinion on the delegates to the republican nomination conference. This body, as is known, confirms the list of candidates for delegates from the SR of Croatia to the SFRY Assembly Federal Chamber, on the basis of proposals from the nomination meetings of working people and citizens, proposals by delegates, nomination conferences and delegations of socio-political organizations. The Central Committee elected 12 delegates to the republican nomination conference.

The members of the Central Committee then unanimously, without objections, concurred with the proposed list of candidate members of the LCY organs from the republican and provincial LC organizations and the LC organization in the Yugoslav People's Army.

At the end of the session Central Committee members adopted two financial decisions -- on the distribution of the membership fee funds, and on funds for the work of the Central Committee and the Croatian LC Statutory Commission for this year.

LCY STUDY DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR PRC 20 MARCH

LD210029 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1948 GMT 20 Mar 86

[Text] Belgrade, 20 Mar (TANJUG) -- A study delegation, led by Bajram Seljani, secretary of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee Presidium, left for China today within the framework of a cooperation program between the LCY and the Chinese Communist Party. During its visit to the People's Republic of China the LCY delegation will become acquainted with the present experiences of the Chinese Communist Party in the realization of the reform in the cities. The delegation will also give a lecture on the theme: The activity of the LCY in the realization of the leading role in society.